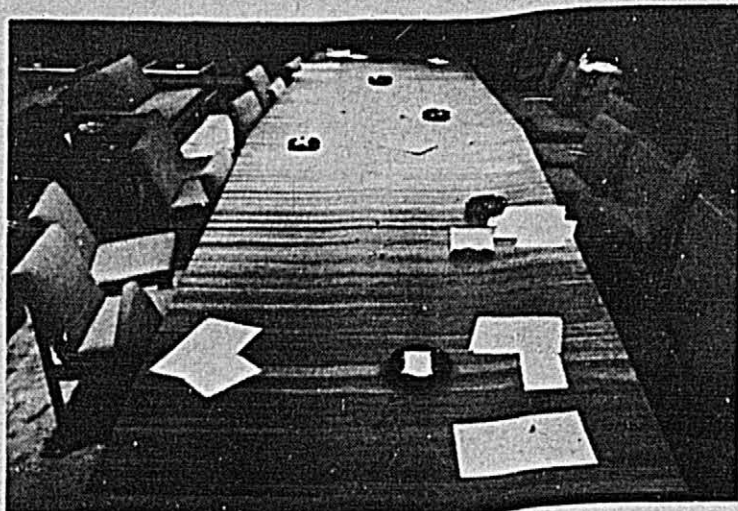


Council doesn't materialize



by ALVIN CROLL

For the first time in eight years, Students' Council failed to meet because of lack of a quorum forcing the executive committee to take the responsibility for a number of important decisions.

Only eleven of the 22 representatives, four short of a quorum, were at the meeting. Three of the seats on Council are vacant but eight council members did not show up.

Such issues as students housing, method of election of Students' Society representatives on the Senate, a report from the library

committee, and allotment of funds for the Conception Control Handbook were to have been considered.

The housing and library issues will now be handled by the executive committee while the rest of the material on the agenda must wait until the next meeting in two weeks.

Students' Society President Robert Hajaly said, "Almost all of Council's business last night was left over from the two previous meetings. In fact, such items as university government and student housing should have been dealt with last Wednesday, as they were slated to be presented to

meetings of Senate committees a few days later.

"If some councillors cannot fulfill the most basic of their responsibilities, the executive committee will be left with no alternative but to handle all urgent business on its own, subject to the future ratification of the Council".

The eight members not in attendance were Joanne Carson (Education), Judi Fish (P & OT), Margie Tighe (Women's Union), Joel Raby (Commerce), Ann Hickin (Nursing), Sydney Dumaresq (Architecture), Ronald Estey (Medicine) and Robert Montgomery (Music).

MCGILL DAILY

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Was Rossillon really a spy?

by BRIAN SEGAL

To Pierre Elliot Trudeau he was an agent provocateur for a foreign power, encouraging separatism and undermining the authority of the federal government.

But research into his frequent visits to Montreal between 1959 and 1968 reveals a very different picture from that which the Prime Minister paints.

Philippe Rossillon made no attempt to hide his activities in Québec. In fact, he behaved totally unlike a "secret agent". There was always common knowledge of his activities, and he maintained proper official contacts with the Québec government during his stay in Canada. He worked openly with the Ministry of Education in Québec.

A close friend of Rossillon's, architect Paul Lemieux, says he had no official links with any indépendantiste groups, and that he was not too interested in the whole business.

However, for a period of five or six years the RCMP carried out an incredible, comic opera, cloak-and-dagger investigation, following Rossillon and amassing dossiers on anyone he was connected with.

Philippe Rossillon was a salaried employee of Le Comité pour la défense et l'expansion de la langue française, attached to Prime Minister's Office of the French government. No one denied this association, least of all Rossillon. His job in Canada was to "create cultural ties between French Canada and France" (his words).

Rossillon reported to the Comité suggesting what they could do in the field of cultural relations. He also arranged for student exchanges between Québec and France. These exchanges were organized through French universities and the Québec ministry of education.

He also reported to the Comité as an observer of the Québec scene since, as he once told his friend François Dorlot, "the Comité didn't think very highly of the Québec press".

The RCMP's investigation of Rossillon's activities grew completely out of proportion. A local journalist who mixed in the same circles was placed under surveillance. His telephone was tapped over a period of nine months. The newspaperman simply refused to pay his phone bill, and was repeatedly harassed by the Bell. However, although the phone was never paid for, the line was not cut off. "Very decent of the Mounties to pay the phone bill," said the reporter.

People who became friendly with Rossillon were mentioned in the thick RCMP dossier. When the dossier was opened, François Dorlot was called on the carpet for an incident which had been forgotten. Dorlot was connected with a press release which put forth indépendantiste views. The release contained Dorlot's name, and gave his telephone number as that of the Ottawa offices

Continued on page 3

Dissatisfaction grows at departmental level

French Dept. under attack

by RENE SORELL

The Comité d'action pour la participation des étudiants de français last night took the first steps toward reaching an understanding with French department officials.

In an informal two-hour discussion with professors and lecturers, Gerard Davidovitch and other French students expressed dissatisfaction with course selections and teaching methods. Although third - and fourth - year subjects entered the conversation, discussion centred on French 100.

Students said while the participants in the course have had seven years of language instruction they still have great difficulty with the required reading.

To solve this problem and provide a student voice in departmental affairs, the students proposed the formation of a joint faculty-student committee. In expressing agreement with the need for such a body, one of the lecturers admitted that concerned and confused students lack channels of communication.

In answer to criticisms lodged against French 100, a professor said that he considered present courses adequate and added that the three divisions now in existence (120, 100 and 010) channeled advanced, average and below-average students efficiently. He added that if an acceptable level of French fluency were to be reached, the format

Continued on page 2



DONALD THEALL

Chairman of English Department

English Dept. to restructure

The current demand for change sweeping the departments of French, sociology and political science has now made itself felt in the department of English.

In a statement issued today, Chairman Donald F. Theall outlined plans for student participation in departmental affairs.

The statement said three student representatives will sit on the department steering committee, make proposals for new committees and play an increasingly effective role within the department.

In the interim, meeting rooms will be available for the formation of "student constituencies". These groups will in turn elect the three reps that will sit on the steering committee.

Continued on page 2

Soc students organize

by PEGO BRENNAN

Sociology students held an organizational meeting last night, to establish an association of sociology students in an initial attempt to democratize the department.

The temporary chairman of the association, Barbara Berger, enumerated specific points which she felt should be the aim of the association:

- revamping of the introductory course
- smaller and more experimental classes
- a majors program
- a change in exam rating
- a more modern and relevant curriculum
- better student-faculty relations through counselling

These grievances were elaborated by those attending the meeting. Although changes have been made in individual courses, the consensus was that reform must first come at the departmental level.

Continued on page 2

DAILY MEETING

All students interested in working for the Daily in any capacity are requested to attend the meeting for new staffers in the North Lounge, room 327 of the Student Union at 7.30 tonight.

TODAY

FRIDAY

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Juma prayers. Union 327, 1:15-1:45.

FILM AUDITIONS: For feature film production. Playwright's Workshop, 282 St. Catherine West, 2:00-12:00 mid.

FILM SOCIETY "INNARDS": "Blond Venus" and "Kwaidan", L132, 6:30pm and 9:00 pm.

LUTHERAN STUDENTS' MOVEMENT AT MCGILL: "Give-in" for UNICEF. Two films, "Angel", "Give Me a Hand", plus dance. Refreshments served, admission \$0.50, 3483 Peel St., 8:30pm.

ARMENIAN STUDENTS' CLUB: B24, 5:00-7:00pm.

BOOK EXCHANGE: Union 123-24, 10:00-3:00pm.

GRADUATES '69: Medicine, Law, Dentistry, and Social Work. Photos for Old McGill, by appointment, Union B44-45 or 875-5510.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Singer-songwriter Bruce Murdoch, 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Mass tonight, followed by supper and entertainment provided by the "Three in a Hurry", 5:05 pm, 3484 Peel St.

INDIA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: General Meeting, Union B26-27, 7:30 pm, 3480 McTavish St.

CYCOM: Executive Meeting (Compulsory), E406, 1:10 pm.

HILLEL: Paint-in. Bring your jeans, 12pm, 3460 Stanley.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Opening Meeting, new members desired from all years, movie, "Cardiac and Respiratory emergencies", S1/4, 1:00 p.m.

MCGILL PLAYERS: "The Emperor Jones" by Eugene O'Neill, 1:00pm, Union Theatre.

SATURDAY

FIELD HOCKEY CLINIC: MacDonald, 9:30-12:00 noon.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Singer-songwriter, Bruce Murdoch, 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Bus leaves for the "Montee" weekend at 11:30 am. Returns Sunday, Oct. 6, cost \$6.00. Contact Fr. Nacy, 3484 Peel St.

FILM SOCIETY "INNARDS": "Seconds", PSCA, 9:00 pm. "Man with a Movie Camera" and shorts, PSCA, 6:30 MSSA: Picnic. Meet at Roddick Gate at 9:00 am.

SUNDAY

LUTHERAN STUDENTS' MOVEMENT AT MCGILL: Eucharist 7:00pm, film "Phoebe" 8:00pm; Augustana House, 3483 Peel. Coffee served, everyone welcome.

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UNITED CHURCH STUDENTS: Open meeting, Divinity Hall, 7:30 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Hootenanny, 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Mass at 10:00 12:00 and 7:15; 3484 Peel.

ENGLISH GRADS

Proposals for restructuring the graduate program in English will be discussed at a meeting for all grad students in the department at 5 pm today in Room W120.

French

Continued from page 1

Of French 100 could not be altered appreciably. Reports of difficulty with this course were being exaggerated.

Department professors disclosed that plans for student participation have been under discussion since last year. Remarking on the probability of reform, the professors said that they themselves were hampered in their efforts to effect change.

Sociology

Continued from page 1

The students must now define their concept of sociology, set a list of priorities, and later consult the faculty.

Five committees were set up for this purpose: a policy committee to prepare a list of grievances and proposed solutions; a tactics committee to determine how their aims can be best achieved; a coalition committee to keep contact with similar associations on campus and within the province; a recruitment committee to organize and publicize meetings, and a graduate student committee to enlist the co-operation of teaching assistants.

Of approximately 700 students taking a sociology course this year, 50 attended the meeting. Another meeting is scheduled for next Thursday at 4:30 pm.

English

Continued from page 1

Students involved in English who wish to lodge individual complaints or make worthwhile suggestions have been invited to address briefs to the steering committee once student reps are elected.

Theall said in an interview the proposed changes are the result of faculty deliberations dating from last year.

"My own feeling is that any institution can always be greatly improved. We should always be in a state of process and evolution."

He disavowed any connection between his statement and the dissatisfaction in other departments but added:

"I hope we'll see a considerable amount of student participation in other departments."

Also to be discussed at the proposed meetings will be methods of restructuring work on the Ph. D level.

The statement said:

"The department hopes that it has invited an active interest of the students in discussing the most effective forms of student participation in departmental policy while providing in the interim some means of representation and exchange of views."

"The department hopes that during the period of the next few

months and certainly by the 30th of April, 1969 that all those interested will have an opportunity to discuss all the relevant issues of departmental participation at considerable length."

ENGLISH LITERATURE ASSOCIATION

A provisional committee of the English Literature Association, consisting of majors, honours, and graduate students in the English Department, has announced an organizational meeting for Tuesday, Oct. 8, 7 PM, Union 327, which they urge all students in the department, majors, honours, and graduates, to attend. The committee emphasized the importance of such a union formed by and for students, as an alternative to the proposed meetings called by the department itself. The first meeting of the ELA, therefore, will take place in advance of the departmental meetings.



OPENING MEETING TODAY MCGILL PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY

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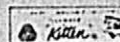
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Rossillon...

Continued from page 1

of the B&B commission where he worked as a researcher. Dorlot is now studying in France on a Canada Council Grant.

Countless names were filed into the dossier. Rossillon's frequent visits to the same bars where some known indépendantistes could be found were thought to be very significant by the Mounties.

Two years ago the RCMP was handed a CIA dossier on Rossillon. According to the French language newspaper *Dimanche-Matin*, the dossier contained additional names and description of "significant" events in Rossillon's career.

In a press conference, last month, Trudeau brought Rossillon's name up in a press conference, implying that he was an instigator sent by the French government to stir unrest among French Canadians.

Those who knew Rossillon were highly amused by the allegation.

His blonde 25-year-old girlfriend, who requested that her name be withheld, described Trudeau's charges as "ridiculous". She said that her friend acted "quite openly" and that he was genuinely interested in French Canada as well as cultural exchanges between his native France and Quebec. She later repeated these statements on the CBC television show *Seven on Six*.

Dorlot Lemieux, maintain that the good-humored, witty Rossillon had little involvement in Québec politics. They said that Rossillon once told them that he is "very cynical about stuffy civil servants and politicians".

Rossillon was always in contact with the cabinet in Québec. He was reportedly well liked by Paul Gérin-Lajoie, then minister of education, and Eric Kierans.

At one point he was responsible for a rencontre between the French minister of education, Alain Peyrefitte, and a group of Acadians studying in New Brunswick.

He also arranged the agreements which sent Québec students to the French Ecole Nationale d'Administration. This included two candidates appointed by the federal government. Thus Ottawa also benefitted from Rossillon's work.

The days of the Cochin Borgne, the Spanish Club and the Bistro are over. Philippe Rossillon has gone back to France, where he is probably enjoying a giggle at his farm on the France Spanish border.

ASUS says:

Throw out faculty council

by JANE IRWIN

The report of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society Student-Faculty Relations and University Government Committee calling for the replacement of the Faculty Council by a joint Arts and Science committee was adopted overwhelmingly at an open meeting of the ASUS yesterday, but will not go to a referendum.

The meeting had been called to bring to the attention of the students what Paul Wong, President of the ASUS, considers the most important issue that the society will have to face in the immediate future: the revision of Faculty Government.

The meeting consisted essentially of a clause-by-clause discussion of the report, with a vote for each clause.

The exact relationship of the proposed committee to the present Faculty Council was discussed at some length with Wong emphasizing that the new committee was being set up not to operate in conjuncture with the Faculty Council, but rather to replace it entirely.

The faculty was redefined to include not only lecturers, but also all full-time members of the academic or teaching staff.

Another major point of concern was representation on the proposed divisional councils. Supporters of the report stressed that there was a need for general students on such councils to insure that their interests would not be subordinated to those of the honours and majors students.

When asked what faculty-student ratio would be exhibited these committees, Wong only assured the students that there would not be a bias on either side.

Also discussed at some length was section 5 of the ASUS report which deals with student representation for curricula and personnel. In other words, students want an equal say in hiring and firing their teaching staff.

Mary Kay Minkler, B.A.2 again presented the minority report she presented at the executive meeting Tuesday, suggesting that student representatives be elected by ASUS. She proposed an amendment to the relevant section of the ASUS report, which was subsequently defeated.

Mark Yaffe, BSc. 3, charged that students are not mature enough to assume the responsibility which goes with the power they are demanding. This irresponsibility is shown, according to Yaffe, in the general lack of concern for the future of the campus. He accused those who seek such power of doing so for their own personal gain and advancement.

He was shouted down.

Only one amendment was deemed necessary to the report: that all committee meetings be open to the general public, rather than just to students.

The report was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Unfortunately however, there were not enough students present to constitute a quorum, so that an unofficial meeting was declared.

After the general meeting, there was an ASUS executive meeting. The main discussion centered around the question of whether or not to put the report to a referendum.

Robert Hajaly was strongly against the proposal, claiming that this would weaken the authority of the executive, which had already unanimously accepted the report.

Wong, on the other hand, felt that a strong positive response on the referendum would strengthen the executive's position with the faculty.

The motion to hold a referendum was defeated.

After a great deal of debate, the following motion was approved: "That the President of ASUS be instructed to advise the faculty, through the Dean, of the position adopted by the ASUS with respect to the report of the Student-Faculty Relations and University Government Committee."

More unrest in Olympic City

Mexican students massacred

Mexican troops Wednesday night herded 10,000 demonstrating students into a public square and sprayed them with machine-gun fire, killing 20 and wounding hundreds.

Thousands of demonstrators, united to celebrate the return of the city's National University to its authorities Monday, were thrown into hysteria by the police attack. Escaping from the square, students stormed through the streets, stoning police and burning buses.

The current round of violence in Mexico started in July, when rival high school gangs fought over a young girl. Police intervened and were accused by student groups of brutality.

Students and professors demonstrated on July 26, anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, demanding the firing of the secretary of state for the interior and the abolition of the "granaderos", Mexico's answer to the French riot police. Proving the demonstrators' point, the granaderos attacked, using even bazookas.

Reacting to this violent repression, student militants organized revolutionary brigades which were self-sufficient and co-ordinated only loosely. This decentralization has confounded attempts at large-scale repression.

The present state of violence in Mexico threatens to disrupt the Olympic Games, which get under way there October 12. Students consider the Games a shameful waste of money, but nevertheless a good way to spread their message around the world.

This message is rooted in the economic and social realities of life in Mexico.

Mexicans have rejected their Spanish identity; they consider themselves descendants of the Toltecs, the Aztecs and the Mayas. These peoples hardly discarded the mantle of Spanish colonialism when they were confronted by the United States in the aggressive early stages of national expansion. More than 25,000 Americans work in Mexico, directing much of the country's economic activity. Tourist revenue amounts to \$400,000,000 each year; 77 percent of Mexico's imports come from the U.S., and 78 percent of its exports go there.

During the last ten years, private industry has prospered: the private sector's slice of the economic pie has expanded from 33.5 per cent to 56.6 per cent. Since 1950, industrial production has doubled and economic growth taken place at a rate averaging seven per cent per year. The authorities have forgotten the meaning of the word "under-developed".

This relative wealth is, however, distributed very unevenly. The ruling PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party) would have a hard time convincing Mexico's 275,000 permanently unemployed of the country's prosperity.

Half the population lives one room to a family, and a quarter lack such foods as eggs, meat, fish and milk. Unions have negotiated for years to obtain a rise in the minimum wage from one to two dollars per DAY.

It is against this background that student militants are attempting to foment revolution. They are spreading their

message in the factories, hoping to gain the support of an economically deprived work force.

Proof of the growing sophistication of their movement can be found in the lecture courses which University of Mexico students set up to replace the existing curriculum.

Titles range from "The student movements in the United States and Europe" and "The function of the student in modern society", to "The social causes of the repression in Mexico", "Traditional socialism versus modern socialism", and "Imperialism and Latin America".



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MCGILL DAILY

Overture

The organization of students on the department level is long overdue. Now that the principle of student representation on governing bodies of the University is almost universally accepted and, in fact, on the verge of implementation, there is no reason why individual departments should be allowed to maintain a state of advanced ossification. An obscuring indifference to the functioning of departments is being dissipated.

The haze is beginning to rise. And what is being revealed, naked and vulnerable to every reproach that can survive a dehumanizing system of non-education, is a collection of departments, courses, professors, textbooks, term papers and tests that contribute the notes of a Melodie Absurde.

Lectures are obsolete. They have been for about 200 years. Professors are bad — or, worse, irrelevant. But that's an old story. The content of the available courses isn't what you're interested in, but there aren't enough professors around to cater to everybody's taste. And anyhow, they've got their own research to cater to.

And how about the classrooms? Not sufficiently ventilated to accommodate 100 people? Maybe it's the size of the class that should be changed, not the classroom.

What happens in the classroom anyway? Pretty well nothing. As the Report of the McGill Students' Society Project in Course Design put it:

The amount of communication which a student can originate in our classrooms is insignificant. He cannot control what is happening. He cannot make decisions

which will affect the classroom situation. He cannot do anything with what he is being told. The behavior repertoire he is allowed can be listed briefly — he can endure, be passive, dream, take notes, be entertained. The basic type of communication which the university requires — written exams, solved problems, lab reports — are responses rather than originations; and of — tenger than not even term papers, as well as these, are directed at a Kafkaesque entity whose response to the communication is curt or invisible.

The situation will not be changed either, until students achieve equitable representation on departmental governing bodies — and that means representation on all committees on the basis of parity with faculty. It means that the deliberations of these bodies must be open. It means that department chairmen must be prepared to divest themselves of their flannel-clad prerogatives.

McGill University has become a source of anxiety for the corporate order it has long and, with relatively few aberrations, faithfully supplied with the engineers, architects, accountants, economists, lawyers and executives it needs.

The anxiety arises because people are beginning to demand the evolution of McGill into a critical university — one that challenges the assumptions of the existing social order, a social order notorious for economic injustice and the stultification of all institutions that have the potential for questioning the inevitability of such injustice. A critical university does not

produce docile, well-trained and highly-specialized workers who refuse to question existing social priorities and resultant injustice.

Education cannot be made relevant until students have access to courses that encourage in them an evaluative and analytic approach to social phenomena. It cannot be relevant until students are engaged in the study of the here-and-now they encounter in the streets. And it cannot be relevant until students themselves participate in the educational process.

Curricula, course content, the nature of classes and other course requirements are determined at the department level. Departments have not shown themselves to be particularly responsive to the desires of students when these have been presented informally and from a position of weakness. Only when students have a voice in the departmental mechanisms which decide these matters that is commensurate with their importance in the educational process can the necessary reforms be realized. And only with the democratization of the departments will that voice be forthcoming. Education will not be relevant without this democratization.

The Melodie Absurde must end. A new refrain must begin. And hopefully, the students in the Political Science Association and the students forming associations in the French, English and Sociology Departments have composed the first few bars.

Leslie WAXMAN

LETTERS

Towards a critical university

Sir,

Your report in yesterday's paper on the S.A.C. meeting was inaccurate in several major respects, and conveyed a misleading picture of the analysis and political perspectives we presented there.

1) "S.A.C." stands for "Socialist Action Committee" (not "Social Action Committee") and the topic of the meeting was "Towards a Critical University" (not "Towards a Democratic University") — the differences are more than semantic.

2) In characterizing our description of a Critical University as one in which people

"ask searching questions of themselves," the report misinterprets our whole conception. We were advocating something that went far beyond this liberal cliché to a genuinely revolutionary program for the university: one which self-consciously develops and teaches radical and critical social theory, as opposed to the present conservative orthodoxy which simply distorts and legitimises the existent structure.

Furthermore, in the sciences and engineering, for instance, a critical university would develop comprehensive and integrated educational programs, analyze the social relevance and priorities of the uses of technology, and seek to develop people capable of actively participating in and controlling their future work situations. Furthermore, and this was completely missed in the report, the critical university would very concretely and substantively contribute its resources and intellectual productions to the exploited, oppositionist and radical sectors of society, and not to the corporate Establishment and government as it does now.

The university is necessarily part of and involved in the outside society and commits itself in a certain way — but the critical university, if placed in a society in structural social conflict, would be committed to and support the other side than that which the McGill Administration now supports. Specifically, it would establish a Trade Union School rather than a Management School, do research for the national liberation movements in the Third World rather than for the U.S. Defence Department, train slum community organizers rather than government bureaucrats, etc.

3) When John Fekete spoke of the "fading hegemony" of the Administration, he was referring to the Administrators' diminishing moral authority over the students, and not, as you report, over the public. While it is true to say that the recent reforms were in part an attempt to gain favor with the "public", more relevant is their intended function as a pacifier of student protest on campus.

We presented the analysis that the Senate-Board reforms were a last-ditch attempt

by the Administration to rescue its fading authority by granting some formal and superficial aspects of the comprehensive reform plans that the radical activists have been pressing for years at McGill. But these tokenist concessions of limited student participation, abstracted from their political context of substantive radical demands, can in no way be interpreted as a move towards a fully democratized, publicly responsible and critical university.

4) In discussing the second function of the multiversity, Stan Gray referred to the various types of intellectual and research services given to the corporations and government, and not simply, as reported, to "government research projects".

5) Steve Albert was describing radical action committees in the University of Montreal and the CEGEP which were engaging in work similar to ours, and not to "Social action groups in Quebec."

In general, we attempted to present a genuinely radical Marxist critique and

Continued on page 6

THE MACHINE

L'UNION NATIONALE AND THE FRENCH CANADIANS

The current friction between Québec and Ottawa is not a recent phenomenon. Its roots stretch back into the thirties, and its history is closely linked to the fortunes of the Union Nationale party.

In this concluding article of a three-part history of the Union Nationale, we trace the origins of the thirty-year fight between the Liberals in Ottawa and the Union Nationale in Québec.

That history casts light on the reasons for the current strife, and suggests the course the new Premier, Jean-Jacques Bertrand will follow.

3- The Québec-Ottawa war

The power of the Union Nationale was based on three factors:

- its pro-agrarian policies, which gave it the strong rural base it retains to this day,
- its alliance with foreign industrial interests and St. James Street, which permitted it to create economic stability despite the long-term implications of this policy,
- its nationalist tenor, which won it a large proportion of the urban vote and consolidated the rural population.

All three factors continue to be the dominants of Union Nationale policy, with the last two taking the fore.

Daniel Johnson fought the labor movement down the line during his two-year régime, in keeping with the party policy of creating a cheap labor market for foreign industry. The current liquor strike (see Daily, Wednesday October 2) illustrates this policy well. Johnson also wooed foreign investors — witness his New York trips and the playing down of separatism — and continued the policy of tax concessions to them.

The third factor, nationalism, is now in the spotlight.

The rationale for Daniel Johnson's battles with Ottawa has its roots in the history of the Union Nationale's relations with Ottawa since 1939. In this light, the current constitutional question becomes much clearer.

Anyone — even superficially conversant with the history of Québec has his own pet theory about when the independence movement really got started. The theories range from 1763 with the conquest, to 1841, with the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, to 1960 with René Lévesque's entry into provincial politics.

A large school of thought holds that it was really born in 1939.

At any rate, 1939 is a critical year in the history of French Canadian nationalism.

In 1939, with the Liberals under Mackenzie King in power in Ottawa, the issue of participating in World War II split Canada along national lines.

While the English section of the population adopted the attitude that Canada must be at the side

of Britain and her allies, most French Canadians saw this as "Britain's War" or another European chessboard war. Canada, at any rate, had no business in it.

This national cleavage was reflected in the ranks of Mackenzie King's party, which had a hardcore of 55 Québec seats.

King tried a compromise: enter the war, but recruit only volunteers for the fighting. This seemed to satisfy everyone.

In 1939 Duplessis called a provincial election two years before his term of office expired — the reasons are still unclear. It is probable that, since the prosecution of a war requires the centralization of the federal government, he wanted to establish a strong base for arguing provincial rights.

They responded by placing all their resources behind the provincial Liberal party, under Adélard Godbout. The Liberals argued that Mackenzie King's government was the only barrier against conscription, and the Québec cabinet ministers in Ottawa threatened to resign if Duplessis wasn't driven from office.

Duplessis had made a bad miscalculation, for the argument of the federal Liberals was the most effective threat which could be made in anticonscriptionist Québec. Godbout got into office by a large majority. The Union Nationale was reduced to an ineffective opposition of 14 members out of 86. The party looked dead.

One saving factor remained: the Union Nationale was now identified in the mind of the Québec voter with vigorous opposition to the federal government, and especially, participation in the war.

Godbout, since his sweep was due to the backing of the federal Liberals, was forced to co-operate openly with Ottawa.

He tried to convince the people of Québec that they should give their full support to the war, and his political fortunes became bound up with that war.

By 1942, the Allies in Europe had suffered reverse after reverse. Pressure on Canada to send troops grew.

In the face of opposition from

the daily press throughout the country, and from the Conservatives, Mackenzie King announced an April plebiscite to determine if the people of Canada would release the government from its promise of "no conscription."

During the campaign preceding the plebiscite, King and all his cabinet, including the French-Canadian ministers, asked for a "Yes" vote.

The only real opposition came from Québec where an organization called La Ligue pour la Défense du Canada, was quickly formed to mobilize the nationalists. The anti-conscription campaign was spearheaded by the Montréal French-language daily *Le Devoir*.

The result of the plebiscite was 79 per cent "Yes". King proposed a bill in parliament (Bill 80) opening the way to conscription.

At the time of the plebiscite, Duplessis took the popular position of announcing he would vote "No", and called upon voters to do likewise. He gained much ground by attacking Godbout's régime for its slavish ties to the federal Liberals.

By the time the 1944 provincial election came around, the Liberals were branded as "selling out their people to Ottawa". The electorate put Duplessis in power, with 48 seats against the Liberals' 37.

In 1944, the federal government implemented Bill 80, and instituted conscription. "Liberal" had by now become a dirty word in Québec.

The steadily growing strength of the Union Nationale during the 1940's was not due solely to the war and conscription issue. An increasingly important factor was the party's stand on provincial rights.

The federal government had acquired stronger power during the depression and provincial autonomy was an issue most provinces soft-pedalled. Québec was the exception.

Ottawa had always been feared as the embodiment of the Anglo-Saxon majority.

Although Duplessis had on several occasions during the late

1930's warned that the federal government was becoming too centralized and too powerful, it was not until the outbreak of the war that the question of provincial rights became a cause de guerre between the Union Nationale and the Liberal party.

When Duplessis was returned to office in 1944, he made it clear immediately that the greatest concern of his government would be to oppose the centralizing policies of the federal authority. The survival of the French-Canadian way of life, he said, depended on the maintenance of provincial autonomy.

In line with these objectives, Duplessis completely reversed Godbout's policy of co-operating with Ottawa.

The whole program of social legislation introduced by the Ottawa government now met with relentless opposition from Québec, although most of the time no better policies were proposed in their place.

The federal scheme of family allowances established in 1944 was decreed as unconstitutional. The Union Nationale bitterly fought unemployment insurance and the national scheme of hospital insurance.

The provincial government compelled Québec universities to turn down substantial grants from the federal government, arguing education was a provincial concern.

The most important aspect of the Union Nationale's struggle with the central government concerned taxation. Duplessis accused Ottawa of collecting taxes that rightfully belonged to the provincial government, and this argument is being carried on to this day.

The seeds of the St. Leonard school question can be found in statements made by Duplessis in 1945, where he accused the Liberals of encouraging post-war immigration from the British Isles in order to increase the English-speaking proportion of the population and thus decrease French-Canadian influence.

The policy of the federal government during the war years of making grants and loans of several billion dollars to England was

made an important election issue in 1948.

The Union Nationale slogan in that election was: "Les libéraux donnent aux étrangers; Duplessis donne à sa province."

Perhaps one of the most important aspects of the Union Nationale's struggle with Ottawa over provincial rights was that it enabled the party to win a considerable measure of support from radical nationalists and trade unions, the two influential groups who were most strongly opposed to Duplessis' economic policies.

The opposition to Communism of traditionalist elements in Québec, of course, was based on the Catholic Church's critique of socialism as a materialistic philosophy. The issue became blurred with hysteria, and soon every social measure that smacked of socialism was branded as a Communist plot.

Duplessis saw the advantages of creating an external, non-existent threat in order to consolidate his position, and also a chance to wipe out the labor movement. He declared war on godless Communism, and instituted a red-baiting campaign that anteceded the McCarthy period in the United States.

He instituted the notorious "Padlock Law" (formally: An Act Respecting Communistic Propaganda), which gave the government the power to close or padlock any premises used for the purpose of "propagating Communism or Bolshevism." The definition of Communism or Bolshevism was left up to the Attorney General, who liberally included the Union Nationale's labor-movement opposition in the definition.

The most important aspect of the Union Nationale's anti-Communist crusade was the systematic campaign to convince the electorate that the Liberal Party, both provincially and federally, was not only soft on Communists, but was riddled with "the followers of Moscow."

The Union Nationale started finding Communists in the National Film Board, in the CBC and in various government agencies. The party raised questions such

Continued on page 10

the Review

McGill Daily supplement. Oct. 4, 1968

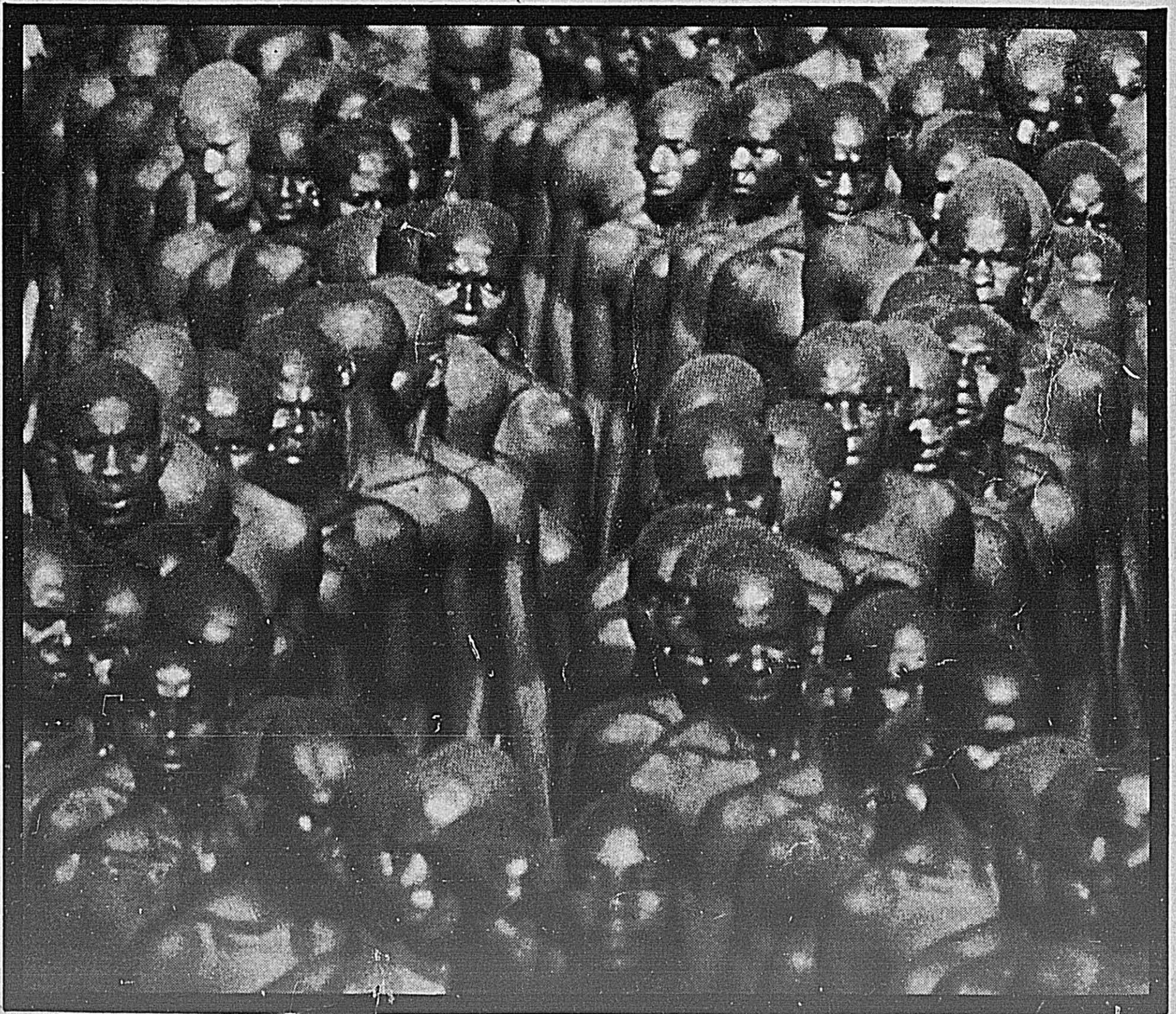
Since the beginning of the year, starvation has gripped Biafra the way the plague once gripped medieval Europe.

For more than a year Nigeria and Biafra have been at war. It is a war in which there have been more civilian casualties than military. It is a war that has killed more people with starvation than with weapons.

The leader of the Federal Government of Nigeria is Major-General Yakubu Gowon, who seized power in a coup in July of 1966. In an interview in August of this year, General Gowon was asked why he had assumed the powers of Government. His answer: "I thought about my responsibility toward the government, toward the army, toward the nation, and asked myself: Should a man run away from such a responsibility? I had to convince myself: You have not placed yourself here; *God wanted very much to have you here.*" (emphasis added.)

It is possible that God may have wanted Gowon to be there, but there are others who are quite happy about it as well.

continued on page 4



Does the Course Guide

1) Cover the material?

2) Require reading?

3) Achieve its goals?

A curious thing manifests itself when students put out a course guide - their questionnaire. In the ASUS Course Guide 1968 the structure of the questionnaire reveals more than the answers do about the attitudes of McGill students toward education.

Q 12: The lecturer holds your attention
1) all of the time 2) most of the time 3) some of the time 4) none of the time.
The assumption here is that you are learning something if someone is holding your attention — a dangerous but prevalent myth among students.

Q 13: Most of the time the lecturer speaks
1) too quickly 2) at a moderate rate 3) too slowly. The assumption here is that the student is a tape recorder who will work properly if he is fed at 3 and 3/4 inches per second. Then there was the little boy who thought he was a locomotive.

I half expected to find this question among all the others: Was the color of

class have read and criticized your papers?

Professor LaPierre's course "did not lend itself very well to the Course Guide questionnaire". And that sums up the questionnaire. It does not contain questions capable of revealing anything about unorthodox learning situations, or of highlighting defects in orthodox courses which are so prevalent as to be invisible to the average professor and student.

Aside from its diffuse and tiny-minded educational philosophy, the Guide covers too few courses to serve adequately as a guide. The fact that it was published after registration further limits its use. Visually the book is unappealing. Rumor tells that the printing was done by the lowest bidder. I believe it.

The racy reading in the Guide occurs in a section called Faculty Articles. This is an odd stew of standard Ph.D. suppositions, gorgeous tautologies, risqué humor, and even some good ideas worthy of a Master's thesis. It is stated among other things that there is a strong positive correlation between teaching ability and research ability. Hmmm. Does that mean that the administration can stop looking at the research its professors are doing and promote them according to their teaching ability secure in the knowledge that this way it will get the best researchers?

"There are no easy ways to improve courses." "I feel that only a minority, and perhaps a small minority, of our students desire a true university education". "The aim of a course is to prepare students for further educational experience, at University and beyond." "What is a good student? He is one who pursues his studies with a real feeling of curiosity, not only about the bare essentials of the course, but also about bibliography, footnotes, and interesting sidelights". "But gather courage for the next paragraph where we will really start facing the problem!" "A student should not select a course because he

can get a high mark without doing much work, because it doesn't meet on Saturdays, or because he does not have to write an essay which is or is not counted toward his final grade."

These contents aren't really taken out of context.

Courses are horrible things. It is essential that they be abolished, and hopefully someday the Course Guide will evolve into something like an Education Guide and thus avoid the pitfall Professor Southin mentions: "leave unexamined what is really crippling your education — the exaggerated importance of courses themselves." All sorts of formats that break out of the sterile course-by-course analysis suggest themselves.

Departmental policy assessments. Information about what happens to people who have followed thru certain 'options'. I'd like to see a Professor Guide. Who are these cats in their grey suits and round heads? What are they doing? What kind of courses do they want to run? Is their research really worth anything?

How well do they operate as catalysts of learning? Do they keep their office hours? Are they illiterate specialists? or have they been educated? Are they any good at what they talk about? To what use can they be put?

Students, not enough of you have thought about where your 'education' is taking you insightfully enough to cast off those clichés which clothe you and with naked feet step on those first painful questions that take you into a realer world.

Are you waiting to learn how to think?
1) Yes 2) No 3) Don't know what that question means.

Donald Kingsbury is a lecturer in the Mathematics Department. He has written and worked extensively on reform of the learning process at McGill, and last year was given leave of absence to redesign Calculus 224.

by Donald Kingsbury

the lecture room walls pleasing 1) yes 2) No 3) Sometimes.

On and on it goes. The questionnaire doesn't dig up the facts. It asks if there are too many or too few term papers. It doesn't find out how many had to be produced, how long they took to prepare, if necessary resource material was available, or whether the student learned anything relevant to his life by writing them.

The questionnaire is disorganized. It is fuzzy-headed. It talks about 'participation' as if that word symbolized a behavior students could exhibit. Why isn't it specific? How many minutes per period do you spend talking? How many minutes per period are you being a Xerox machine? How many minutes per period are you writing graffiti on the desk top? contemplating your navel? listening? thinking thoughts relevant to the course? How many students in the class have you worked with on a project relevant to the course? How many students in your

It's a-dying and it's a-hardly been born

Five years ago Newport reflected all that was happening in the worlds of jazz and folk. Today it is a "scene" to make, where few bother to listen to the music.

In the six-fifty seats during the "Country music for city folks" program of this summer's Newport Folk Festival, kids talked about whether or not Bob Dylan would come for the closing concert ("after all, it is a tribute to Woody Guthrie and he did appear for the concert in New York") and how much fun it was sleeping in that crash pad where one room was set aside for speed freaks; they laughed at all the performers, smoked grass, burned incense, and periodically screamed, "WE WANT BIG BROTHER".

They were referring to Big Brother and the Holding Company, the rock group featuring Janis Joplin that was scheduled to appear. None of them wanted to hear country music, so all the performers fought a losing battle.

The festival committee, benevolent souls dedicated to furthering the noble cause of maintaining traditional music in the United States, knew just as well as everyone else that Janis Joplin is where it's at for kids today. And they knew that the kids who came were more than willing to lay out all that bread for her, and that there was no chance that they'd put it out for any of that country music junk. So, in order to make enough to continue their scavenging activities during the year, they had to get something for everyone. Hence Big Brother, and, to make sure, B.B. King of Chicago R and B fame.

When the kids didn't dig Old Opry, they screamed "WE WANT BIG BROTHER". When Theodore Bikel got up (and what he has to do with country music, other than the fact that he sings folk songs from various countries, still remains a mystery) they screamed, "WE WANT BIG BROTHER". And when Big Brother finally came on, there were scenes reminiscent of the early Beatles: everyone stood up on chairs, screeching; and then began the mass movement towards the stage. It was impossible to hear Joplin, let alone see her.

All of which points to the dissolution of an audience for traditional music. The commercial, rather than appreciative, emphasis that came through so strongly during the concert was accentuated by another incident: After playing a few numbers, the New Charles River Boys, the Boston-base city-

boys-playing-country music, introduced a friend of theirs who sang a few songs with them. She was Joanne Harris, and, from the introduction, people figured she was a housewife they must have picked up along the way who liked to sing. The response to her was far less enthusiastic than it would have been had everyone known she was a married Joan Baez. She sang "Banks of the Ohio" and a few others with them, coming across far better than she has recently.

by Rita Sherman

The closing concert the next night was different. The second half, a tribute to Woody Guthrie, was far less pretentious than most of the performances that had come before. Pete Seeger, Arlo Guthrie, ramblin Jack Elliott, Bernice Reagon, the Almanac Singers, and Millard Lampell avoided speeches, let Woody's words speak for themselves; readings of his prose alternated with his songs. Though there was a definite direction to the program, there was still room for spontaneity: Jack Elliott joined Arlo to add harmony to a children's song, Pete Seeger's fingers couldn't not play while he was sitting down.

The music was without embellishment but rich. Although tunes were simple, the instrumentation was without being elaborate. Singing was straightforward, and the combination of words and music carried far more than fancy arrangements. Soon the audience identified totally with the content of the songs.

A feeling completely different from that of the night before came down from the stage. These people played because they liked it: they enjoyed singing together, and gave Woody his best tribute by creating the feeling of community and warmth he sought. There was no competition between performers; if anyone "stole" the show it was Arlo, but that was natural enough. They were able to reproduce the effects of Woody's songs: you knew what Woody was trying to say when Arlo sang "Talking Dust Bowl Blues". By the end of the concert, people didn't feel stupid singing "This land is

Your Land" and "So Long, It's Been Good to Know You"; in fact, strangers were arm in arm recalling the "We Shall Overcome" days of about five years ago.

Inspiring as the Sunday concert was, there is little doubt that it is not at all representative of the folk scene in general, and that, in fact, the reaction to the "country music" concert was more indicative. Traditional and topical folk music are about as alive, in terms of what they mean to young people today, as God. And, though there will always be people singing in the Ozark Mountains, and although Pete Seeger, Doc Watson and all kinds of other people won't be turned off until they can no longer sing, there are fewer and fewer people in to folk music today. The topical folk movement of just a few years ago has ended.

Whatever did happen to the topical song movement that flourished in 1963 and 1964? Folks purists were scared then that the folk movement would be bought out. Fights raged in Sing Out!, "The folk song magazine", for months over the dangers of commercialism. But, along with the commercialism came the re-emergence of folk music as a vital force in terms of social and political commentary and as artistic expression. Though the music was by no means traditional, its roots were.

Gordon Friesen, an editor of Broadside, the topical folk song magazine, at the time wrote about it:

"Pete Seeger calls it 'a virtual explosion of topical songwriting in America'. Certainly not since the 30's and 40's have we witnessed an outpouring of this kind of song as we are now experiencing. Of course the most productive sector of this new song creation is on the embattled civil rights front. Here the multitude of songs — endless sets of new words to old tunes and original compositions — are an integral part of every demonstration for equality. Hundreds of thousands, men, women and children, sing as they march against police clubs, firehoses and dogs, and the guns of the cowardly snipers".

Significantly, Sing Out! had an issue devoted to "The Old and the New". On the cover were Frank Proffitt, representing the traditional, with Len Chandler, Bob Dylan, Peter La Farge, Phil Ochs, Tom Paxton and



"WE WANT ALICE": The cry that rose from the audience at Newport this year after the closing "Tribute to Woody Guthrie." When Arlo Guthrie began to play what seemed to be the introduction to "Alice's Restaurant," the audience started to clap. To which Arlo replied: "The last time America clapped without knowing the song we got Lyndon Johnson."

Arlo's encore, his new rap edition of "The Motorcycle Song," proved that he is the legitimate son of Woody. He also seems to be, with Dylan, one of the few songwriter-performers capable of adapting folk forms to the problems of today.

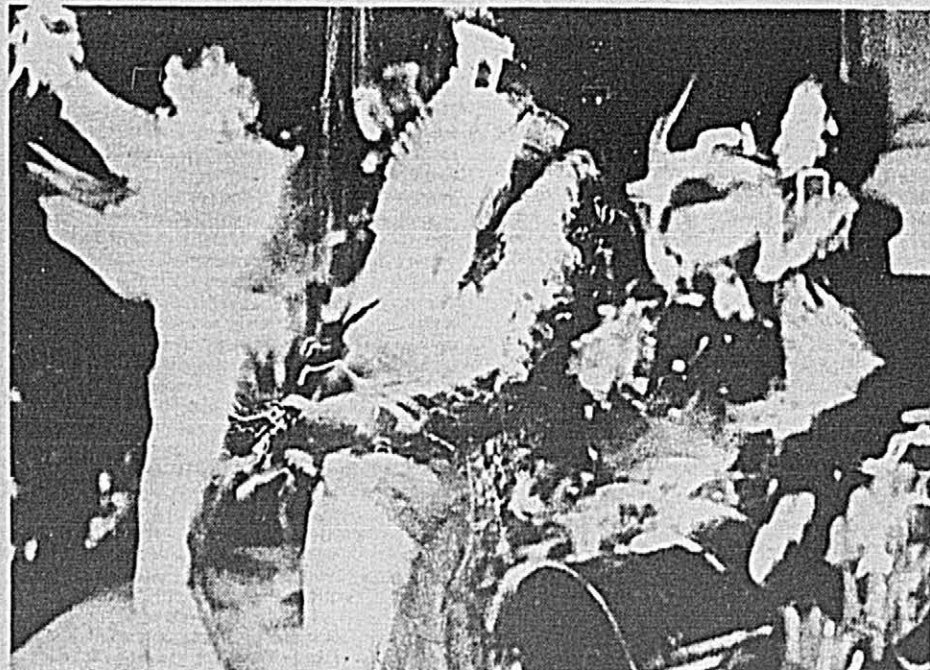
Mark Spoelstra, representing the "new" music. What's happened to those "new" folksingers? Ochs and Paxton periodically come out with records and make the concert tour; Chandler sometimes comes out of obscurity to sing about the "loving people", few people have even heard of Spoelstra, let alone know what he's doing now, La Farge is dead, and Dylan is Dylan.

The movement started falling apart when the social and political conditions creating it changed. The civil rights marches ended, the war was escalated, people felt more and

Continued on page 8



YOU GOT TO MOVE WHEN THE SPIRIT SAY "MOVE": Gone are the days when folk music played an integral part in the freedom movement. Here, demonstrators in Selma, Alabama join together to "Carry it on."



"EVER FELT THE SOUND OF THE WHO?": Today's acid rock moves more and more towards introspection and away from the purpose of uniting people involved in a common struggle. With emphasis on instrumentation and amplification, the music tends to look to form, rather than content.

When great power interests are at stake

continued from cover

To understand why people are dying in thousands in Biafra, it is necessary to return to Nigerian colonial history.

Stretching back to the 19th Century is a series of actions and reactions which make the death of 8,000,000 people almost a pragmatic political necessity. Morality refutes this. But morality doesn't guide the politicians. And morality didn't create Nigeria. It was palm oil. The search for this commodity originally led the British traders to the Niger River, and

by Bruce Covert
and Simon Horn

the British government to the (eventual) conquest of the Nigerian protectorate. It also led to the start of the country's present nightmare.

It is only in the perspective of its colonial past that present events in Nigeria can be understood. As Professor Marshall of McGill's History Department states, "Nigeria is a totally artificial creation". This explains quite simply the root problem. The present boundaries of the nation were determined by 19th Century colonial expansion based on the needs of the British trading class, not on the needs or desires of the indigenous population. Ibos and Hausas should never have been stuck together. But they were. Professor Marshall likens it to "slapping Mexico and Northern Québec together". It just doesn't work.

Within this racial context, the major conflicts in the state centred almost immediately around the hatred and distrust among the different racial groups: Ibos, Hausas and Fulanis, and Yorubas. And the brunt of the accumulating vehemence fell on the Ibos. The main reason for this is also part of colonial history. Even after the protectorate was amalgamated into one government in 1914, the hallmark of British rule in the Moslem north continued to be "indirectness". The sultans and emirs controlled their populations abso-

position to fill the void left behind by the colonial government. This they did with great speed.

As early as the 1930's, members of the Ibo tribe had begun leaving their own densely-populated region and fanning out to occupy white-collar jobs in most Nigerian towns. Understandably, this was resented by less developed peoples, particularly in the north, who feared economic domination by the Ibos. The Ibos, on the other hand, matched this fear with one of their own. Since more than half the population of the country lived in the north, they worried constantly about the threat of physical suppression by sheer force of numbers. Meanwhile, the western Yorubas were busily worrying about both problems.

When political parties finally began emerging after 1945, they were based almost solely on tribal divisions rather than economic or political concerns. And after the country became independent in 1960, the best that could be obtained was an uneasy coalition government between the three regional parties. The government itself was federal, with its powers curbed in the interests of the fears of the rival tribes.

Of course, the mutual mistrust continued. The north still feared the economic power of the modernized south-east and the south-east still feared the numerical superiority of the north especially in the national assembly. The west, caught in the middle, feared both.

This potentially explosive situation could have been prevented by given separate independence to the



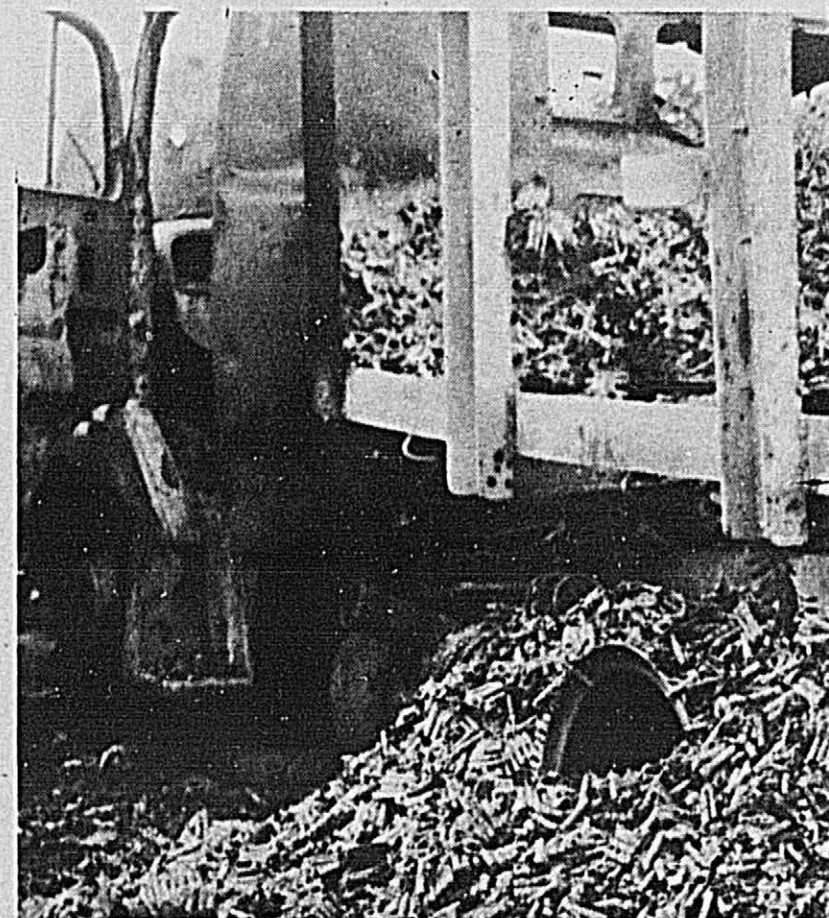
Biafra's OJUKWU

three regions. But this would not have been true to the venerable British colonial policy. It was to Britain's advantage to keep the diverse natural wealth of Nigeria, especially the oil, in one unified state tied to the Commonwealth. And Nigeria had the extra advantage of being disunited. Colonial powers have always had a standing policy of encouraging native divisiveness since internal hatreds tend to keep the populations occupied and out of the colonial power's hair. This strategy worked beautifully in Nigeria. The three tribal groups were so busy manoeuvring against each other that they barely noticed Shell, BP or Gulf.

Manoeuvring, however, could not go on indefinitely. Eventually the deep-seated hostilities would have to come out in the open. The first manifestation of this occurred in 1963, when the south bitterly accused the north of rigging that year's census. Although the census was re-taken, the 1964 elections based on it was also disputed. And the government which came out of that election was doomed to failure.

The Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, was considered by southerners to be the pawn of the northern premier, the Sardauna of Sokoto. His government was also notoriously corrupt and inefficient. Given the discontent already present, only a spark was needed to set off a rebellion. The spark came in the form of another disputed election, this time in the west in October of 1965, which trailed a series of riots in its wake. A coup d'état was almost inevitable, and it followed in January 1966.

Originally the project of radical young army officers, a great many of them Ibos, the coup destroyed Balewa's impotent government. In the process, Balewa himself, the Sardauna and the western Premier Chief Akintola, were assassinated. The remaining members of the rump cabinet, thoroughly terrified at the immediate prospects for their survival, desperately turned to Major-General Aguiyi-Ironsi, an Ibo and one of those previously marked for death by the



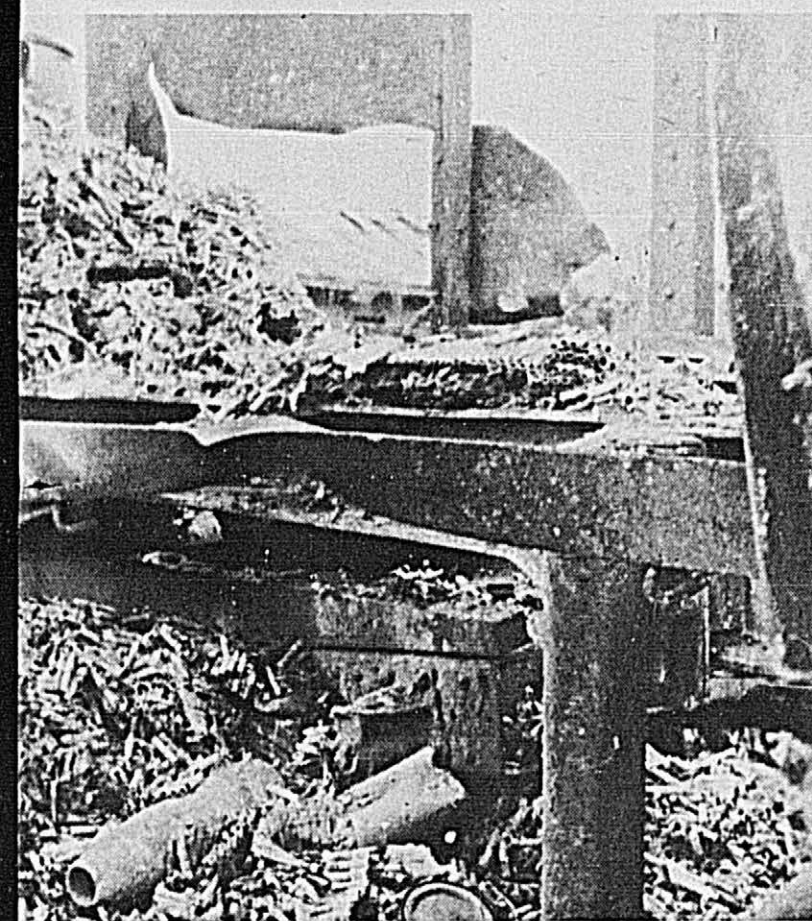
Nigeria's GOWON

lutely and, as long as they were willing to work for the British, there was no reason for London to handle local affairs directly. This arrangement however, was impossible in the Ibo south. Because of their egalitarian social structure, the Ibos had no powerful chiefs for the English to buy off. Nor would they obey those of their tribes who the colonial occupiers set up for this purpose. The Colonial Ministry was thus forced into a situation of "direct" rule by the British themselves.

Because of direct rule, the Ibos came into contact with the British far more than any of the other Nigerian peoples. Missionaries and schools were allowed there, although they were forbidden in the north because of the emirs' fear that general education would undermine their authority. The Ibos consequently became the most educated people in Nigeria, and they combined this with natural energy to learn the skills of modern society. This education and learned skill became crucial when the British finally left.

Since the colonial government of Britain was always controlled by a small English bureaucracy rather than an emerging national organization, the British retreat left an administrative vacuum. The north, and even the Yoruba west, were totally unprepared for self-government. Only the educated Ibos were in a

ke, Biafra's population is expendable



coup leadership. All powers of the federal government were turned over to him by the cabinet and, through a series manoeuvres the details of which are not entirely clear, he was able to gain enough allies to emerge as the leader of a new government.

Almost immediately, Ironsi repudiated the coup. In a speech dated of January 16, he stressed the provisional nature of the government and said that "the vast majority of the Nigerian Army... remained completely loyal to the federal government..." Yet even he was incapable of ignoring the problems which caused the revolt. In another speech on January 28, he promised to "stamp out corruption and dishonesty in our public life with ruthless efficiency" and to introduce badly needed administrative reforms.

For a while it appeared that all three regions would be content to allow him to try his hand at solving Nigeria's chronic problems; but then he made one fatal error. In his attempt to solve the problem of regional factionalism, Ironsi introduced in May a plan known as "the Unitary State Proposal". Under this plan, the federal government would become a central one and the regional divisions would disappear. The northerners, who had long suspected the original coup as being an Ibo plot directed against them, had their worst fears seemingly confirmed. They saw the proposal as a direct attack against their majority control of the government through the assembly.

The north responded with a great massacre of Ibos in the northern regions. This was followed in July by an even greater slaughter, this time with police and army units participating. Ironsi himself and more than 200 other Ibo officers were victims of the pogrom. A new government headed by General Gowon took over power in Lagos.

While the first coup was primarily political, there is no doubt that the motivation for the second was purely racial. The attack was directed exclusively against Ibos and extended far beyond the military and government to the civilian population. This created a polarization which made Biafra's drive toward independence inevitable. It was no longer a question of political conflicts which could be handled within the existing framework of Nigerian federalism. The Ibos felt their very existence as a race threatened. There were long-distance negotiations between Gowon and the Biaran leader Ojukwu and even a meeting in Ghana in January of 1967. But the agreements made there were never implemented. Eventually, the Biafrans realized that they could choose only between suppression and independence. Independence was declared on May 30.

The rest of the recent history is well known. The mutilation, the starvation, the dead. What is not generally known is why. Or how. The reasoning that allows a world that condemns Hitler to watch placidly something just as hideous and infinitely easier to stop. If the horror began with imperial exploitation, it is perhaps not surprising that it is continuing because of it. Although it is of a different nature, it is just as deadly.

The new imperialism

The great powers have exchanged classic colonialism for new forms more in line with the realities of the modern world. Although there are many varieties, the two basic types are fairly easy to define. The first is economic, but based on diplomatic and market control rather than on crass occupation. The second, and more dangerous, might properly be called power exploitation. This occurs when any great power attempts to use a lesser one for leverage in world power plays. Both forms exhibit the traditional imperialist disregard for "morality" and both are at work in Nigeria.

Britain, the fading master imperialist, has managed to combine the two quite nicely. Ramparts, in its September 7 issue, gives a well-documented, if overstated, presentation of the great oil interests' role in the current conflict. These companies, in particular Shell, Britain's largest corporation, and BP, attempted to use the crisis for leverage in lowering the revenue payments demanded by the Nigerian government. At first they cautiously sided with Biafra, hoping that the government there would be more "reasonable". But when it became apparent that the war would drag on, costing them hundreds of millions of dollars in lost production, they quickly suggested to the British government that it would be better for

the war to be over — and quickly. This meant siding with Nigeria, which had the best chances of swift military victory.

over — and quickly. This meant siding with Nigeria, which had the best chances of swift military victory.

One should not pretend that the companies were powerful enough to dictate British foreign policy. But the government has large holdings in Shell and it is quite literally true that what is good for Shell, the largest corporation in an ailing economy, is good for Britain. Policy makers did not, one should suppose, turn a deaf ear. Especially considering that the Shell Board of Directors are all members of that exclusive and fraternal "Old Boys' Club" on which much of the civil service is so harmoniously built.

Coupled with the obvious economic advantage of a Nigerian win is the much larger issue of Britain's ties with American diplomacy. Both the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. are energetically playing at power exploitation. Both consider Nigeria with its large size and potential power, the key state in Africa. And they both view a united and friendly Nigeria as vital to their individual plans for that continent. Their aims are different, to be sure. The U.S. sees Nigeria as an important "bulwark against Communism"; the Soviet Union more modestly wants as friendly and neutral a Nigeria as possible.



British armaments supplied to the Nigerian federal army.

But in either case, the result is the same. Biafra's population, when great power interests are at stake, is expendable. Since Nigeria is the most probable winner and since power imperialism dictates keeping on friendly terms with winners, both sides are assiduously courting Gowon's pleasure.

And so it goes. Perhaps the only question left is: What of Canada? With a reputation as a great world peace-maker, she has shown herself so pitifully tied to U.S. policy that we have just heard our Prime Minister declare Nigeria a "friendly state". One wonders what obscenity a country would possibly have to commit to become unfriendly. But, of course, Canada is a victim of the same imperialism which is now plaguing Nigeria. She has little choice but to play along as a good member of the club. Very little choice. So far, Ottawa has comforted its moral conscience by proclaiming that helping Biafra is the responsibility of individual Canadians. Nevertheless, it might be worthwhile to ask the same question Professor Irving Brecher of the Political Science department asks: "Does Canada have a responsibility as a state, apart from the responsibility of individual Canadians and groups?" The answer should be obvious.

Meanwhile, the slaughter continues unabated. Short of something as ludicrously remote as Chinese intervention, there is no end in sight. The Biafrans are quite prepared to carry on guerrilla war should Nigeria crush their armies completely. As Larry Nwakwesi, Secretary of the Biaran Students' Society said, "Biafra will not surrender... There's going to be a purge of all our leaders. We have no illusions." They remember the 1966 Nigerian "settlement" in the north.

In the August 19 issue of Der Spiegel, it was reported that "every day the war lasts, more people die in Biafra's bush than die in two weeks in Viet Nam... At the beginning of next year, if the starvation, blockade continues, there will be no children under 15 left in Biafra." Saturday at 12 noon in Dominion Square there will be a rally in support of the Biafrans. It's not much but you might try to make it. Or would you rather wait for the New Year celebration?

O'Neill's "Emperor Jones" at the Sandwich Theatre

While strobe lights illuminate the eerie pit of the soul, Sandwich Theater's current production, **The Emperor Jones**, reaches its shattering climax in what might be the greatest success of the lunch-time theater's recent history.

Long considered one of Eugene O'Neill's most brilliant pieces of dramatic art, **Emperor Jones** is both a powerful social commentary and an intricate psychological study. It is perhaps the concisest picture ever drawn of the effect of the colonial mentality on an oppressed people as well as the dramatic portrayal of a man's fearful journey into the center of his being.

The focus of the play is, of course, Brutus Jones. Brutus. The great turncoat

of Rome. Nor is the name a misnomer. Jones is the son of American slavery, the victim of all the oppression that that implies. He was forced to work on a chain gang, probably the greatest symbol for the suppression of the Negro in America. When he finally escaped from this world of the "nigger", it was through an act of violence. He killed his white overseer with a shovel. Violence breeds violence in such a society. But instead of escaping from this society, Jones escaped into it.

Fleeing to an unnamed Caribbean land, Brutus makes good his name. Having been dehumanized himself by the perverted white value system, he adopts these same values in order

to crush the more ignorant "bush niggers" of his new-found sanctuary. Playing upon their superstition, he convinces them that he has great and magic powers and cajoles them into accepting him as their emperor. From this position, he exploits them, robs them, and then spits on them for their stupidity in allowing him to do it. "A nice, fat bank-roll", the symbol of the materialism which spawned slavery, becomes his guiding principle in life. He adopts the white value system which originally screwed him. This is the greatest of all betrayals, the betrayal of race, of culture, of humanity. The rotten kiss of a Judas for a few pieces of silver. It is therefore not surprising that, like all

great traitors, Jones can not escape the guilt and fear which such betrayal brings with it.

To play the part of a man so possessed and possessing is perhaps one of the hardest things in the world. And it is a small miracle that Erroll Sitahal succeeds so superbly. All of Jones is there. The swaggering pride in his boasting manhood, and cleverness, the almost childlike delight in his importance, and the lurking insecurity behind the bravado — the superstition, the fear. Jones has convinced the natives that only a silver bullet can kill him and he has one with him constantly. He is a man who forever carries his own death around with him and Mister Sitahal's just — too — booming voice and just-too-forced-laugh convey this basic insecurity and preoccupation with mortality magnificently.

But it is in the jungle that Sitahal's performance reaches an intensity rare in college productions. With the pounding of primitive drums usurping his pseudo-reality, the former emperor is forced to look into what Conrad has called "the heart of darkness". Is it his subconscious, his racial memory, his soul? It does not matter. It is the black



core of man. Slowly, in scenes evocative of **King Lear**, his uniform is torn off and he retreats to his most basic and primitive self, all the way haunted by the ghosts of his past crimes like the original Brutus before his final battle. His gun, the universal Negro symbol for manhood and power, is useless. One can not kill the jungle, though Jones tries. He is eventually forced to face the blackness and Sitahal's portrayal of a man at the center of his being is more powerful than you are likely to see at McGill for a long time to come.

Unfortunately, John Hug's performance of Smithers, Jones' on-again-off-again lingo, was not quite a match

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for Sitahal. Although suitably degenerate, Hug failed to portray the complex undercurrent of hatred and resentment at black superiority which makes the character of Smithers so inscrutable. Did he or did he not plan the revolution? With Hug one is sure of the answer — he wouldn't be capable of planning an outing in the park. While vilifying Jones dutifully behind his back, Hug failed to sustain credibility while talking to his face and hence lost some of the sustaining force which Smithers should have.

The production itself was perfectly suited to the intensity of the play. By using gauze strips for the jungle, all the mystery, horror, decay, and power of the experience is evoked with surprising ease. And the lighting technique was the most intricate and effective that I have ever seen in Sandwich.

The Emperor Jones will be continuing through next week. If you want to see what powerful theater can be, drop in. The experience will be well worth it.

— P.A.W.



The rock scene

Is there a rock scene in Montreal and, if so, what is wrong with it? For openers, there is a small, anemic rock scene in Montreal. How long it will last depends largely on the ebb and flow of Gary Eisenkraft's precarious financial position. Eisenkraft is the proprietor of the New Penelope coffee house on Sherbrooke and he has been responsible for bringing a lot of excellent talent into Montreal. His club currently faces bankruptcy.

If the Penelope goes under, it is doubtful whether anybody else will be foolhardy enough to sink his money into a coffee house in Montreal. So what's with the rock malaise around here? In a city the size of Montreal rock should be booming.

The failure of big rock shows to click probably is the fault of the promoters. Publicity is different and uninspired. The sound system generally stinks. Shows are booming in the States. The presence of someone like Jimi Hendrix or the Who guarantees a sell-out. The West coast has always been great and, since Bill Graham opened the Fillmore East New York has been improving. As for Montreal: nothing. The rock concert situation isn't likely to improve until some bright promoter comes along who is willing to work his ass off and see that the thing succeeds. Until then, it is imperative that anyone who like good music support the Penelope. A superb British blues band, John Mayall's Bluesbreakers, is coming in on Monday and they should not be missed. The Penelope offers several auxiliary attractions, what with Satan's Choice and the Swiss Hut nearby.

Another problem afflicting the Montreal music situation is the radio stations. Dave Boxer is devoting part of his show to decent music but most radio time is still in the top 40 bag. Listening to "One, Two, Three red Light" 43 times a day may be cool for the pre-pubescent set but there are a lot of people around who deserve better. The trouble is that the assholes who run the local stations aren't quite hip to the commercial appeal of good music. As usual, we lag behind the States in this department. FM rock stations playing great music all day are doing quite well in the US.

The McGill situation

The rock situation at McGill ranks as one of the larger disasters. As recently demonstrated at the Penelope benefit, the ballroom of the Union can be packed for a good band. So what do we get? Donald K. Donald's local greasers. Handled properly, rock shows in the Union could conceiv-

ably make money for the good 'old Students' Society, in addition to providing a splendid time for all. Write an angry letter to your student rep.

The golden opportunity for good rock at McGill in Winter Carnival. It good acts are to be booked, they should be booked now. Rumor has it that the chairman of Winter Carnival is rotting in an Alberta jail. Nothing is being done. When an act is finally signed, it will probably be in the great Pozo Seco Spanky and Our Gang tradition... Why we have to put up with shit like this while Sir George gets people like the Righteous Brothers, Dick Gregory et al I'll never know. Must McGill's show get a clearance from the Vatican? I'm not insisting on the Mothers but Smokey and the Miracles, to name but one example, would be a sellout. The university of Massachusetts in swinging Amherst, Mass. gets about 10 top-flight rock shows a year. McGill of Montreal gets nothing! It's time to start bitching about it.



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Marlene Dietrich starring in

Blond Venus - 6:30 PM

L-132

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INFORMATION:

Students' Union
Room 466
12-3 p.m.

GENERAL MEETING:

Oct. 7, L-219
1-2 p.m.

GUEST SPEAKER:

Dr. Douglas
Psychology Dept.

The Underground Film Centre

Many of those who attended The Underground Film Centre last Sunday were disappointed. They had been promised an evening of Erotic Underground in lurid black-and-white daily advertisements. And what did they get? A blurred nude frolicking with lighted candles, a transvestite Marilyn Monroe, various Sodom-types practicing fellation on rubber hot dogs, and other tribal customs. If you're the type who measures the worth of a film by the number of erections per minute, this was hardly the type of stuff destined to please.

But if you went to see underground films, it was a far too rare experience for this city's celluloid addicts. What most people forget, is that the eroticism of the underground is usually anti-eroticism. After all, it is only in Hollywood that unimpeachably heterosexual couples can take an adjusted tumble in the hay without so much as smearing their make-up. The rest of us have occasional hang-ups. And the underground, in its role as social commentator, refuses to accept the current standard of *Playboy* sexuality. Instead, it portrays this concept as a perversion causing most of the problems it attempts to solve. Even the most lyrical portrayals of love or sexuality contain intrusions of blood or entrails. To remind us that it's not that easy.

Given this, Sunday's program was perhaps the best under-

ground Montreal has seen in a long while. The films, by American director Bill Vehr, were delightfully balanced. Proceeding from the lyric beauty of "Advocado" to the camp humor of "Bubbles", they arrived eventually at the dark satire of "Brothel", the movie *Playboy* called the dirtiest ever, made. It is not. But it is a beautiful dissolution of everything *Playboy* stands for. Perhaps this is why the magazine considered it filthy.

Of course, if you missed the show, there is really no point going on. They will not be screened again. The major wonder is that they were ever shown at all. These were not quite the kind of films designed to pander to redeeming social value. But Montreal's censorship board apparently considered them for what they are — works of art. And, as such, let them pass. I wouldn't like to bet how long this situation is going to last, but for the moment the city is being offered a unique chance to find out what's really happening in the progressive cinema.

For those who managed to survive the Verdi era, it might be interesting to delve into the possibilities offered by this new attempt to bring modern cinema to Montreal. The first, and perhaps most important, point which must be stressed is that this new venture is not at all commercial. Dimitri Eipides, the founder of the theater, is a young and

dedicated Greek film maker with extensive cinematic experience in England and the States. He is interested in the film as art rather than as profit. This is not to say that gratuitous showings are joyfully given. You have to pay at the door because the people Dimitri rents from can sometimes become obnoxious. But the point is that the films he shows are not chosen with regard to their potential mass appeal. They are chosen for their validity as art. So the theater is seldom filled but what is shown there is several steps ahead of anything else of its type in the city.

The second major point about this venture is that it is primarily oriented not toward the public, but toward the filmmakers themselves. It has long been a cliché that Canada offers no real outlet for her aspiring cinematic talent. Most underground directors can find no outlets for any of their stuff because the theaters consider it commercial suicide. Hence, the Canadian underground has always been stunted — where it has existed at all. In point of fact, most young film makers eventually give up and go south, where the field is more open and the density variety of the population makes the underground theater commercially viable.

Dimitri Eipides would like to change all that. As he sees it, Canada should have a homebrew cinema. Simple,

but eloquent. And with the conflicting values and drives for change which are coming into play, he believes there should be plenty of impetus. The French-English conflict alone should be spawning movies every year. And, of course, Canada is beset by many of the same cultural problems which have provided the main foundation for the booming underground in the U.S.A.

The major problem, says Dimitri, is one of markets rather than talent or subject matter. And he views his new theater as an attempt to rectify the situation. After he gets on his feet financially, he intends to turn the theater into an outlet primarily for Canadian films. As such, there is a chance that Montreal will turn into the major centre for new Canadian cinema. This prospect is highly desirable as well as exciting. Canadian culture has deferred too long to the Americans and there is no reason why we, as a nation, should go on benching our emerging talent.

The essential commodity for such a venture to succeed is support. And this is perhaps the hardest commodity to come by. Most audiences are simply not prepared for the demands of underground cinema. After all, even at the best Hollywood movie the viewer can abstract himself from the situation, can view the film as existing in that removed nether world of cul-

ture or art. Not that the underground is not art, but it consciously destroys the technique of art. Simple cameras and equipment are utilized, even if the director can afford better. No scripts or plots are used. If a special effect is needed, the artist is likely to simply spit on the lens or deliberately double-expose. The entire production is a spontaneous outgrowth of the filmmaker's personality and mood. It is intended to be a visual poem.

Understandably, this flusters many purists. After all, why should anyone sit through thirty minutes of blurred frames simply because the director didn't get laid the night before? If you can bring yourself to ask this question, then there is really no answer. Forget underground. There is one thing which this cinema demands and that is involvement. You cannot abstract it; you must live it. You must be willing to feel the movie. This is not to say you must agree with the feeling, but you must never question its validity to the artist himself. After all, the Mona Lisa might have looked better with a sneer.

— BRUCE COVERT

The Underground Film Centre is located at 1921 Bordeaux Street, corner of Maisonneuve and St. Marc. The current program runs until November 10, with screening almost every Sunday at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 pm. Drop in and get flustered.



It's a-dying...

Continued from page 3

more powerless to change society; music began to reflect that feeling of powerlessness. Phil Ochs tried to keep it up for a while, but times had changed so that his words came across as dogmatic, simplistic hogwash. But it is interesting, that, rather than changing along with changing times, the movement completely dissipated. Except for people like Dylan, whose music is not stagnant, and who adapts folk themes and melodies to the changes he and the surrounding society are going through, the species of songwriter, performers died out with the emergence of new conditions.

One cannot help but wonder if it is purely nostalgic to try to maintain a folk culture given the conditions of our society with its pop culture. If there is a compelling reason for the survival of traditional music, why has the folk process seemingly died? Can folk music exist side by side with the psychedelic music which finally calls for withdrawal from society, with an emphasis on introspection? And as musical forms tend more and more to merge, is it desirable to maintain independence, or is it just regressive?

Although personal themes are often found in folk music, emphasis is not introspective, but rather, communal. Feelings and ideas are conveyed so as to finally bridge the gulf between performer and audience, an effect that cannot be achieved

through other forms. Certainly, until recently, folk music evolved from the community, where such a performer-listener distinction did not exist.

Whether the listener begins to sing along, or just is drawn into identifying with the performer and audience, the form necessitates a breakdown of the subject-object relationships established by a performance. Though each person brings his individual associations and feelings to a song, the response is that of a group, rather than that of an individual. The role of the folksong in a political movement, then, becomes evident and it is this cohesive power which makes it so forceful; a song with a political message can often be far more effective in organizing than a speech.

Given the dynamics of folk music, the

question then becomes one of whether or not there is still a need for a feeling of community in our society. The answer is clearly yes, and the problem then becomes one of adapting to such a need. It is revealing that the hippie culture, which claims to be a movement towards forming a community, has chosen forms which are basically introspective and tend towards removal from community.

As the problems confronting the topical songwriters of the earlier sixties are not those which we face, the way we deal with them must be different. Up to this point, few people other than Dylan have been able to maintain links with that period and with the folk tradition while still reflecting the present. But Folk music must evolve with the times rather than stagnate.

What gives at UNB?

by GARY ZATZMAN
for Canadian University Press

"Join the American revolution — fight the draft"

"Girls say yes to men who say no"

Posters; mattresses; people; guitars; food supplies; soup boiling over a bunsen burner. Cigarette smoke has become an air-substitute. Some sit outside Liberation 130 to breathe every now and again. A commissioner, sometimes a university-paid security policeman, peers around the corner of the corridor — just checking.

The place is Loring Bailey Hall, the Physics and Biology Building on the Fredericton campus of the University of New Brunswick. The time is anytime between Thursday Sept. 26 and today, Tuesday Oct. 1. Liberation 130 is the office of Dr. Norman Strax, temporarily suspended from his duties as physics professor on Thursday morning. The people in and around Liberation 130 want, at the very least, only that Strax be justly treated, reinstated and/or given full explanation by the administration (and/or board of governors) for his suspension.

At the very most, some of the protestors want the board of governors democratized (i.e. representative of all segments of the New Brunswick public). They also

want faculty hire-and-fire procedures democratized.

The demonstrators are an ideologically heterogeneous group. Some are New Leftists; some are SDS radicals; some are liberal democrats; some social democrats; some democratic socialists. Some of the demonstrators are ideological conservatives; they are protesting the arbitrary suspension of a faculty member by an oligarchic, politically irresponsible elite.

Some simply feel Strax is a teacher significantly more competent than his predecessor or immediate colleagues.

All decisions at Liberation 130 are democratically voted upon. This reporter watched on, taken by surprise, as the thirty or forty demonstrators took a vote on whether to allow access to a CBC newsmen.

Liberation 130 cannot exactly be labelled an ivory tower out of touch with the world. If anything, it is too close to it — only two sto-

reys from the group Anti-Strax intimidators demonstrate outside the window of Liberation 130, at various times in the evenings after the building is closed. At this time of day, there is only one entrance to Liberation 130: by rope through the window, as the building doors are locked and guarded. Anti-Straxists have, at various times in the last five days, intimidated people desiring to join Liberation 130 by hurling cheese and eggs at them and the window last night, or by grabbing the rope, before those inside can haul it in, and cutting it into souvenir shreds (last Sunday morning).

Strax has been summoned to appear in court in St. John (68 miles south of here) at 9 am Wednesday, Oct. 2, on a charge of contempt of court. He refused to comply with an injunction presented him Monday morning, ordering him to end his demonstration and vacate his office in Bailey Hall.

Waterloo Lutheran quits CUS

WATERLOO (CUP) — The Canadian Union of Students lost round two of a multi-round referendum battle Tuesday when Waterloo Lutheran University voted 722-222 to stay out of the union.

The national union lost the first round Friday when Windsor students voted to pull out.

"The result at Waterloo wasn't unexpected", CUS President Peter Warrian said. "An unfortunate we-they made discussion of issues impossible."

"In fact there was little mention of the concrete issues which affect CUS — issues dealing with students and education."

Students at Waterloo Lutheran rejected CUS primarily because

of the Viet Nam and Quebec resolutions passed at CUS's September congress.

The congress condemned American imperialism in Viet Nam and recognized the right of Quebec to self determination.

Considerable discussion also centred around Warrian's opening address to the congress, interpreted by the professional media as an invitation to burn university buildings.

WLU second vice-president Ed Auger said the outcome was "not an unwise decision."

"We intend to subscribe to the CUS publications and keep our eye on what CUS is doing," he said.

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MEN & WOMEN. Earn easy extra money by selling new Canada Savings Bonds in your spare time amongst your contacts for member firm of Investment Dealers Assn. of Canada. Generous commission paid early December. Write: BOX 792 Place d'Armes P.Q. Montreal.

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HONDA 150 cc 1966. Good condition. \$250. 288-0428.

C.I.C. LAB COAT SALE: proceeds go to Scholarship Fund. Your support is needed. Daily 12-2, main lobby. Otto Mass.

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ACCORDION: 48 bass with case and instruction book. Brand new. \$200. or best offer. Phone Mike 481-8780 evenings.

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SMALL TAPEREORDER, suitable for lectures, ski boots, size 8. Good condition. Call at Apt. 6, 3506 Durocher after 5.

LAB COATS now on sale: Room 129, McIntyre Bldg. All sizes available including ladies coats. Open 8:30 am - 4:30 pm.

FRATERNITIES — Local firm invites calls for: pins, insignia and sportswear. Samples available. We give excellent service. Call or write: T.T.T. Enterprises, 4300 Bourret, Suite 102, Montreal — 731-8626.

TWO SPORTS CAR SNOW TIRES, size 5.20.13, practically new. Also, 25 foot cord for block heater. Wanted: portable typewriter (Elite). Call 381-7962.

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LARGE HOUSE near Shawbridge, and smaller hunting lodge, both furnished. Six month rental. Ideal for club, society. Information: 931-7819.

FURNISHED ROOMS in Modern Building on University. Meals available. Rent \$45. and \$55. Apply 3559 University or call 842-0198.

DOWNTOWN Lorne Crescent, attractive 5 1/2 — top of older building. Sun porch. Ideal for McGill. Hospitals. \$125. 288-9871.

TWO 1 1/2 FURNISHED apartments available immediately. Quiet. All conveniences. Close to campus. Call after 10:30 pm. 288-3432 or 935-8975.

2 1/2 APPT sublet furnished or unfurnished 3622 Park Ave. 843-3941.

RADIO MCGILL

Radio McGill will broadcast tonight from 10-12 pm. Highlight of the evening will be The Drug Society, an interview with Dr. Unwin of the Allen Memorial Institute. A piano recital by Paul Berkowitz, live from Redpath Hall, will be presented also.

Radio McGill Insound is heard on campus every day from 12-2pm and 4-6 pm. News is presented 20 minutes after every hour.

WANTED: ONE FEMALE to share apartment close to campus. Own room \$65. per month. 288-3586.

LOST

GLASSES lost on Friday in vicinity of Engineering or Arts Building. Please contact Russell, Rm. 402, McConnell Hall. 844-0444.

MISCELLANEOUS

UNITED CHURCH STUDENTS: Open Meeting, Sunday, Oct. 6, 7:30 pm. Divinity Hall, University St. (near Milton gate).

ZETE FOOTBALL SMASH: "The Seeds of Time" are back again! Cold beer and Sgt. Savage at 3637 University after the game.

PAKISTAN STUDENTS' CLUB will hold its welcome meeting on Friday, Oct. 4, at 6 pm in Room 457 in the Student Union. Elections will be held. Refreshments will be served. All are welcome.

WRITER'S CRAMP? Help the Students' Society Education Committee eradicate this scourge. See us at the Student Council office 11-2 today.

COMPLETE ENTERTAINMENT SERVICE for dances and parties — light shows, discotheques, bands (Canadian & American). Call BOOM ENTERPRISES 342-1442, 845-1442, 482-7056.

M.O.C. MEMBERS wishing to go on the annual Fall Lake George Canoe Trip, Oct. 13-14-15, contact Tom. 738-9626.

2 SEXY girls wish matching mates preferably with Playboy keys. Entertainment guaranteed for services rendered. Contact: Lisa - 271-9117, Alisa - 274-4239.

LA DOLCE VITA at McGill next Tuesday Oct. 8, 8 pm. Leacock 132, 50 cents, discussion following with Dr. Peter Ohlin (English).

D.U. OPEN HOUSE marathon TGIF #2. Two great bands: The Power of Beckett, The Yellow Brick Road, amazing light spectacle, liquor, cold beer. Continuous excitement at the Gentleman's Fraternity. Friday, Oct. 4, 4-12. 3434 McTavish.

UP AGAINST THE WALL MOTHERS, fathers, brothers, & sisters. No matter what your hang-up, come paint our raped wall. Friday, 12 pm. Hill House.

PSI U SATURDAY SOUL SOUND Open House 3429 Peel, band, bar, Sat. Oct. 5, 8:30 pm. — 2 am. Everyone Welcome.

CONFIDENTIAL to Lisa and Alisa: "I don't have a key, but I've got a tool that'll open anything — Herbert, 489-5095."

SCARLET KEY, important meeting. Tuesday Oct. 8, 1 p.m. Union Rm. B23.

RIDES

RIDE WANTED to Philadelphia/New York. Friday PM, Oct. 11. Willing share expenses. Call Adele: Day 845-4294. Eves. 733-0751.

RIDE FOR 2, NYC and back, Oct. 10/11-14. Will share expenses and drive. Sajid: 288-7687, Shahab: 843-7231.

TUTORING

SPANISH TUTOR available evenings and some days for tutoring at any level. Phone Francisco at 843-6406.

TYPING

TYPING — theses and term papers. Reasonable rates. Phone 845-4682.

WANTED

TUITION WANTED in Math 111. Offer two dollars per hour. Herman: 849-3551 after 2 pm.

STUDENT TO WALK small boy from 3690 Peel to Leacock and entertain him from 3:30 - 4:00 until his mother finishes class, Mon. & Wed. Call 392-5181.

USED BOOKS for Spanish 111, French 100, Geology 121, English 100, Robinson's Chaucer text, Piers Ploughman. 842-1059.

SECRETARY WANTED for part-time work, 10-20 hours per week. Qualifications: type 75 wpm; take dictation and dictaphone; good handwriting; extra languages handy; attractive appearance and good personality. Phone Bill at 843-6460.

WORKBOOK for Samuelson and Scott Economics 200 with completed answers. Must be A or B student in 200; Call Dave Jr. 731-7238.

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Proposed Constitutional Amendments

Proposals for amendments to the Constitution of the Students' Society have been made. As these proposed amendments cover every article and section of the Constitution, any part of it may therefore be sub-amended. The deadline for submitting sub-amendments will be 10 a.m. Thursday, October 10th. Proposals must be type-written in double space, and must be duly seconded.

A Regular Meeting of the Students' Society has been called for 1 p.m. Friday, October 18, 1968 to consider the amendments and subamendments.

Robert Hajaly,
President.

MOVED THAT the Constitution of the Students' Society of McGill University be amended by deleting Articles I to XVII and substitution the following:

ARTICLE I – Name

The Students' Society of McGill University.

ARTICLE II – Object

- 1) To group and to represent the students registered in the university.
- 2) To exercise control of the student activities.
- 3) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

ARTICLE III – Membership

- 1) All students registered in McGill University shall be members of the Students' Society, except the following:
 - i) Students governed by the constitution of the Macdonald College Students' Society.
 - ii) Students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full-time members of the teaching staff.
- 2) Partial students taking less than three courses shall have all the privileges of membership except that they may not be elected to the Students' Council.

ARTICLE IV – Officers

- 1) The officers of the Students' Society shall be a President, a Vice-President (Internal Affairs), a Vice-President (University Affairs), a Vice-President (External Affairs), a Vice-President (Financial Affairs), a Speaker, a Secretary and a Treasurer.
- 2) Duties:
 - a) The President shall be chief executive officer of the Students' Society. He shall be chairman of the Executive Committee. He may delegate such executive powers as he may deem necessary, and shall supervise the work of the office staff. He shall represent the Students' Society on all official occasions.
 - b) The Vice-President (Internal Affairs) shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter, and shall be responsible to the Executive Committee of Students' Council for the operation of all activities except those within the responsibilities of the other Vice-Presidents.
 - c) The Vice-President (University Affairs) shall be responsible to the Executive Committee of Students' Council for relations with the government of McGill University, and for the educational affairs of the Students' Society.
 - d) The Vice-President (External Affairs) shall

be responsible to the Executive Committee of Students' Council for relations with student organizations external to the Students' Society, with governments external to McGill University, and with the general public.

e) The Vice-President (Financial Affairs) shall be responsible to the Executive Committee of Students' Council for reporting on the financial affairs of the Students' Society, for assisting in the preparation of budgets for Students' Council, and for the presentation of budgets to Students' Council. He shall supervise such auditing procedures for the financial affairs of the Students' Society as Students' Council may establish.

f) The Speaker shall preside at all meetings of Students' Council, and the Students' Society. He shall perform duties similar to those of the Speaker of the House of Commons, save that he shall not cast a vote to break a tie, and shall appoint Deputy Speakers to perform his duties in his absence.

g) The Secretary shall be custodian of all records and documents whatsoever belonging to or dealing with the affairs of the Society, except those under the custody of the Treasurer. He shall be the Secretary of Students' Council and of the Executive Committee.

h) The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all ledgers and receipts belonging to or dealing with the affairs of the Society. He shall be in charge of all receipts and disbursements.

ARTICLE V – Fees

- 1) Members of the Students' Society enrolled in schools or faculties the majority of whose students are candidates for their first university degree or diploma shall be required to pay an annual fee of \$24.00 to the Students' Society.
- 2) All other members of the Students' Society shall be required to pay an annual fee of \$12.00 to the Students' Society, except partial students taking less than three courses, who shall be required to pay an annual fee of \$10.00.
- 3) The above sums shall be collected by the McGill University Cashier with the regular tuition fees.
- 4) The Treasurer of the Students' Society shall receive these fees from McGill University and deposit them in a chartered bank or with the university.

ARTICLE VI – Students' Council

- 1) The governing authority of the Students' Society shall be vested in the Students' Council. It shall be the only recognized medium between the Students' Society, and the Government of McGill University and the general public.
- 2) Students' Council shall be composed of:
 - a) The President of the Students' Society
 - b) The Vice-President (Internal Affairs) of the Students' Society
 - c) The Vice-President (University Affairs) of the Students' Society
 - d) The Vice-President (External Affairs) of the Students' Society
 - e) The Vice-President (Financial Affairs) of the Students' Society
 - f) The Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily, who shall be a participating but non-voting member
 - g) one representative from each of the following:
 - i) the students proceeding to the degree of B.A., and the partial students in the Faculty of Arts and Science.
 - ii) the students proceeding to the degree of B.Sc.
 - iii) the members of the Students' Society in the Faculty of Education.
 - iv) the members of the Students' Society in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and the Faculty of Divinity.
 - v) the students in the School of Architecture.
 - vi) the students in the Faculty of Dentistry.

- vii) the students in the Faculty of Engineering.
- viii) the students in the Faculty of Law.
- ix) the students in the Faculty of Management.
- x) the students in the Faculty of Medicine.
- xi) the students in the School of Nursing.
- xii) the students in the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy;

and one additional representative from each of the above groups (i) to (xii) for every five hundred (500) students after the first two hundred fifty (250).

3) Meetings shall be on such days and at such hours as the President shall deem fit. The Secretary shall give the members individual notice at least forty-eight hours before each meeting. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. A meeting shall be called by the Secretary on receipt by him of a written request signed by two-thirds of the members of Council.

4) The authority on procedure at meetings of Students' Council and its committees shall be Roberts' Rules of Order Revised.

5) Committees chosen by Council may from time to time be appointed to consider or execute such business as it is the duty of Council to perform. Any such committee shall be responsible to Council through the President or one of the Vice-Presidents, as determined by Council.

6) Students' Council shall be responsible for the management and control of the McGill Daily through the Editor-in-Chief. In its editorial columns, the McGill Daily shall be free to express whatever opinion it chooses, save that no editorial shall express or imply any but a neutral attitude in discussing any student election.

7) All meetings of Students' Council and its committees shall be open to observers, unless a vote of a majority of the members at such a meeting decides to hold the meeting, or a part thereof, in camera. In such a case the particular reason for that decision shall be made public. All minutes, agendas, and times and places of meetings shall be given public notice in advance. In particular, the minutes of the meetings of Students' Council shall be posted on school and faculty notice boards in their entirety, except for sections of minutes recording discussions held in camera.

ARTICLE VII – Executive Committee of Students' Council

- 1) the executive authority of Students' Council shall be vested in the Executive Committee.
- 2) the Executive Committee shall consist of the following members:
 - a) the President of the Students' Society
 - b) The Vice-President (Internal Affairs) of the Students' Society
 - c) the Vice-President (University Affairs) of the Students' Society
 - d) the Vice-President (External Affairs) of the Students' Society
 - e) the Vice-President (Financial Affairs) of the Students' Society
 - f) the Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily.
- 3) the Executive Committee shall meet at least once a week.
- 4) the Executive Committee shall be responsible to Students' Council through the President of the Students' Society. In the event of any disagreement within the Executive Committee, the President's decision shall prevail.

ARTICLE VIII – Judicial Board

- 1) Subject to the ratification of Students' Council, a committee composed of the President of the Law Undergraduate Society and the President of the Students' Society shall appoint to a body to be known as the Judicial Board of the Students' Society five members to be chosen from among the students in their final year proceeding to a B.C.L.

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degree. The members of the Judicial Board shall be appointed in September of each year, and shall have a tenure of twelve months. They shall elect a Chairman from among their number.

2) The Judicial Board shall have the power to summon and hear any member of the Students' Society regarding any violation of the regulations contained in the Code of Regulations and Penalties of the Students' Society (to be established as By-Laws), and to impose penalties as specified therein.

3) The Board shall conduct its proceedings according to the Judicial Procedures of the Students' Society, to be established as By-Laws.

4) Individuals or bodies may appear before the Judicial Board through counsel. The Law Undergraduate Society shall appoint four students whom any individual or body may consult as counsel to seek advice and/or plead their case.

5) Every member of the Students' Society, and every student organization, shall have the right to petition the Board, by way of a letter to its Chairman, seeking a hearing on any question concerning an alleged violation of the Regulations of the Students' Society by any member or organization, or concerning the interpretation of the Constitution of the Students' Society or the legislation of Students' Council.

ARTICLE IX – Finances

1) All committees and organizations requesting Students' Society money shall be required to submit a budget to the Vice-President (Financial Affairs). No committee or organization shall receive funds unless its budget has been approved by Students' Council.

2) All committees and organizations which receive funds shall be required to submit an itemized budget to the Treasurer before any disbursements are made.

3) All cheques drawn against the Students' Society account shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Vice-President (Financial Affairs) or the President. The Treasurer shall first satisfy himself that the expenditure has been authorized in the budget approved by Students' Council.

4) An annual financial statement for the past fiscal year of the Students' Society (June 1st. to May 31st.) shall be published in the McGill Daily before the fifteenth of November.

5) The accounts of the Students' Society shall be audited annually by accountants chosen by Students' Council.

ARTICLE X – Elections

1) Officers of the Students' Society:

a) The President shall be elected annually between the 22nd. day of February and the 7th. day of March, by a ballot of all the members of the Society. He shall be nominated by any one hundred members. Such nominations shall be presented in writing to the Secretary at least ten days before the date of election and published in the McGill Daily at least one week before the date of the election.

Should only one person be nominated for the post at the date set for the closing of nominations, the date for the closing of nominations shall be extended forty-eight hours, and notice thereof published in the McGill Daily.

(b) The Vice-Presidents shall be elected annually between the 22nd. day of February and the 7th. day of March, by a ballot of all the members of the Society. Each shall be nominated by any fifty members. Such nominations shall be presented in writing to the Secretary at least ten days before the date of the election and published in the McGill Daily at least one week before the date of the election.

(c) The Speaker shall be elected annually between the 7th. day of March and the 30th. day of March by Students' Council on the recommendation of the Judicial Board. He may not be removed from office except by a decision of the Judicial Board following his impeachment at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Students' Society.

(d) Terms of Office

(i) The Presidents and the Vice-Presidents shall take office at the beginning of the fiscal year, June 1st. In the event of resignation, Students' Council shall decide on a date for the election of a successor, the procedure of election being similar to that in the case of the regular election. The successor so appointed shall hold office until the end of the fiscal year.

(ii) The Speaker shall take office at the beginning of the fiscal year, June 1st. In the event of resignation, a successor shall be selected within fourteen days, the procedure of selection being similar to that in the case of the regular selection. Until such time as a successor is selected, the President shall appoint a member of the Students' Society to serve as Acting Speaker.

2) Students' Council

a) All representatives to Students' Council except those from the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and the Faculty of Divinity shall be elected by the students of their respective faculties or schools between November 20th. and December 10th. of each year. The representatives from the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and the Faculty of Divinity shall be elected between February 22nd. and March 7th. of each year.

b) Nominations shall be signed by 25 students of the constituency that the nominee is to represent. Nominations must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Students' Society at least ten days before the date of the election and published by him in the McGill Daily at least one week before the date of the election. Voting shall be by ballot.

c) The representatives shall serve for the calendar year following their election, except for the representatives from the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and the Faculty of Divinity, who shall serve for the fiscal year following their election.

3) All members of Students' Council must be members of the Students' Society. All school or faculty representatives must be enrolled in the school or faculty whose students they represent.

4) Elections shall be conducted in accordance with the Electoral By-laws of the Students' Society. A Chief Returning Officer shall be appointed by the President, subject to the ratification of Students' Council, and his decisions concerning interpretation of these By-Laws shall be final, except that they shall be subject to appeal to the Judicial Board.

5) The Secretary and the Treasurer shall be chosen by Students' Council to hold office for the fiscal year, the continuation of the agreements depending on ratification of each successive Council. They shall not be members of the Society, and shall be paid salaries.

ARTICLE XI – Recall

Any member of Students' Council shall be removed from office upon receipt by the Speaker of a petition which requests his removal and which contains the signatures of a third of his constituents, or two-thirds of the number who voted at the election at which he was a candidate, whichever is greater.

ARTICLE XII – Meetings of the Students' Society

1) A Regular Meeting shall be called by the President on three weeks' notice at least once in each term to conduct any business of the Students' Society.

2) An Emergency Meeting may be called on three days' notice by the President.

3) A Special Meeting shall be called by the President at the written request of five hundred (500) members of the Students' Society on three days' notice given in the McGill Daily. Initial motions to be presented at a Special Meeting shall be recorded by the President in the McGill Daily, at the same time as such notice of the Special Meeting is published.

4) An Extraordinary Meeting of the Students' Society, for the purpose of bringing Impeachment Proceedings against the Speaker of the Students'

Society, shall be called by the President, on receipt of Articles of Impeachment signed by not less than five hundred (500) members of the Students' Society, on seven days' notice, recorded with the Article by the President, in the McGill Daily. The President shall act as chairman, and a vote of not less than two-thirds shall be required for impeachment.

5) At each one of the above meetings five hundred (500) members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

6) All regularly taken decisions at an Official Meeting of the Students' Society shall be binding on Students' Council.

7) The authority on procedure at meetings of the Students' Society shall be Roberts' Rules of Order Revised.

ARTICLE XIII – Referendum

A Referendum may be held in the following circumstances and under the following conditions:

1) An Official or Unofficial meeting of the Students' Society must first have been called to consider the specific question covered by the referendum.

2) If a quorum is not present as indicated in ARTICLE XII (5) above, the assembly shall constitute an Unofficial Meeting to discuss the question.

3) Students' Council may, at its discretion, hold a referendum on any or all of the questions which were discussed at the Official or Unofficial Meeting of the Society.

4) For the referendum to be of any effect whatsoever, at least twenty percent of the members of the Students' Society must vote.

5) A decision taken by a referendum shall be binding on Students' Council. It shall supersede any decision of a Students' Society meeting.

6) The referendum shall be conducted by Students' Council under the direct supervision of the Chief Returning Officer.

ARTICLE XIV – Amendments

1) This constitution may be amended only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of a referendum of the Students' Society.

2) A proposed amendment shall be put to a referendum if and only if a minimum of two hundred (200) votes have been so cast at an Official or Unofficial Meeting of the Students' Society.

3) The proposed amendment shall be published in the McGill Daily at least two weeks prior to such a meeting.

4) Sub-amendments shall be published in the McGill Daily at least one week prior to such a meeting. A sub-amendment shall apply only to the same section or sections of the Article affected by the amendment proposed in the preceding week.

5) Proposed amendments or sub-amendments must be submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Students' Society and must be signed by at least ten members of the Students' Society.

6) A proposed amendment shall be put to a referendum within two weeks after a minimum of two hundred (200) members have so voted at an Official or Unofficial Meeting of the Students' Society.

7) These amendments shall become effective immediately.

Submitted by: Robert Hajaly
Peter Foster
Ian Hyman

MOVED THAT Article VIII of the Constitution of the Students' Society of McGill University be amended as follows:

(1) No Change

(2) The Students Council shall be composed of the following members; with the following voting privileges.

(a) The President of the Students Society who shall be chairman, having one vote.

(b) The Vice-President (Internal Affairs) of the Students Society, having one vote.

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Amendments

Continued from page 9

- (c) The Vice-President (External Affairs) of the Students Society having one vote.
- (d) The Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily, who shall be a participating, but non-voting member.
- (e) Seven representatives from the students in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, at least two of whom are pursuing a B.Sc. degree and two of whom are pursuing a B.A. degree, each of whom having two votes.
- (f) Three representatives from the Faculties of Divinity and of Graduate Studies and Research each of whom having two votes.
- (g) Three representatives from the Faculty of Engineering and from the School of Architecture,

at least one of whom is proceeding to the degree of B. Eng., having one vote each.

- (h) Two representatives from the Faculty of Education, having one vote each.
- (i) One representative from each of the following groups, having one vote each:

1. The students in the Faculty of Law
2. The students in the Faculty of Management, School of Commerce.
3. The students in the Faculty of Medicine.
4. " " " " " Dentistry
5. " " " " " Music
6. " " " " " Faculties of Nursing, and of Physical and Occupational Therapy.

- (3) The Students' Council should be re-apportioned

annually, before the tenth day of November, according to the following scheme:

- (a) Each of the aforementioned groups, with a population of less than 2500 students, shall have one representative for every 500 students, having one vote each.
- (b) Each of the aforementioned groups, with 2500 (twenty-five hundred) students or more, shall have one representative for every one thousand students, having two votes each.

The remainder of the Article is unchanged.

Proposed by:

Norman Spector B.A. 3

Seconded by:

Charles Krauthammer B.A. 3

The Machine...

Continued from page 5

as why Canada had diplomatic relations with Communist countries and not with the Vatican.

Duplessis' anti-Communist campaigning was also directly related to the question of provincial autonomy. The Union Nationale contended that the task of Communists would be simplified considerably if all legislative power was centralized in Ottawa.

All these arguments met with considerable support from the electorate, which seemed convinced that a Liberal victory in Québec would open the flood gates of Communism. Vestiges of this anti-Communist paranoia appeared again in the last federal election on June 25, when it was reported that Union Nationale organizers and parish priests were denouncing Pierre Elliott Trudeau as a Communist in rural areas.

Not the least of the reasons for the electoral successes of the Union Nationale machine were its blatantly corrupt administrative and electoral practices.

The nepotism, graft and organized goon-squad election tactics

wer brought to light after the party's defeat in 1960, although most Québec newspapers could have revealed them during Duplessis' régime.

For a number of reasons, pay-offs not being the least of them, the press remained silent, with the single exception of *Le Devoir*, which alone fought Duplessis' corruption down the line.

In September of 1959, "Le Chef" died suddenly, leaving a decapitated party.

In June of 1960, the Liberal Party, under its new leader Jean Lesage, won the provincial election and took power.

These two events were not cause and effect.

Duplessis' death delivered a stunning blow to the Union Nationale's electoral chances. But at the same time, a renaissance was taking place.

Between the elections of 1956 and 1960, several developments strengthened the position of the Liberal Party and weakened the Union Nationale.

The Conservatives were in power in Ottawa since 1957, and that killed one of Duplessis' most potent arguments — that if the provincial Liberals came to power

er they would surrender Québec's rights to Ottawa.

Lesage gave the Liberals a stronger nationalist orientation. In his appeal to the electorate Lesage followed two main lines of attack: he criticized the administrative and electoral corruption of the Union Nationale, and emphasized the urgent need for social reforms.

The strongest element in the Liberal party's electoral campaign was its proposal to introduce an extensive program of social and labor legislation. Two reforms the party stressed were the immediate introduction of hospital insurance, and an ambitious program of aid to education which would establish free schooling on all levels.

Two less publicized points in Lesage's program were the establishment of a Department of Cultural Affairs, to help foster and maintain French Canadian identity, and the creation of an Economic Planning and Development Council which would give the government a planned program of economic and industrial development.

In the election, Lesage captured 51% of the popular vote and

51 seats to the Union Nationale's 43.

The reasons for the success of the Liberal Party should not be idealized.

Lesage won because of two factors, only one of them his party's own doing: the death of Duplessis, and the Liberals' success is coalescing all the enemies Duplessis had made when he was in power into a powerful opposition.

The reformists were only one element in the Liberal government, and their much-publicized actions had little to do with any

mandate the party had received in 1960.

Six years later, the fears of French Canadians about the loss of their identity, the faceless voice that speaks from the countryside in every election, spoke again.

This time it put Daniel Johnson, who had been a rising star when the Union Nationale was defeated in 1960, into power.

As premier he remained unswervingly faithful to the party's traditional base.

Now it is for Jean-Jacques Bertrand to do the same.

Cleaver fights back

SAN FRANCISCO (CUPI) — Eldridge Cleaver, hounded by California politicians and legal officials, lashed back Wednesday at governor Ronald Reagan, calling him "a punk, a sissy and a coward."

He challenged Reagan to a duel to the death or "until he says Uncle Eldridge" — and gave the governor a choice of weapons: guns, knives, baseball bats or marshmallows.

The Black Panther minister of information spoke to an overflow crowd of 2,500 in an hour and a quarter speech at Stanford University.

The University of California at Berkeley is awaiting final decision on a proposal to allow him to lecture there — the Berkeley faculty meets Friday to discuss the action of the Board of Regents last month limiting Cleaver to one lecture on the campus.

Cleaver described the United States as "the successor to Nazi Germany, the no. 1 obstacle to human progress — not Russia, not China, but Babylon, right here in North America."

Speaking of Mao Tse-Tung, Cleaver said: "Baby, you've done a beautiful job, you've got your hydrogen bomb. You don't have your troops on anyone else's

soil, you're there to defend your own borders and if you're attacked, drop your bombs."

Revolt costly

NEW YORK (CUPI) — Columbia University officials estimate the revolt at the university last spring cost the school over 300,000 dollars in extraordinary expenses.

Most money was spent for repairs to damaged university property, for extra rent-a-cop services and for work of committees studying the university's structure.

The 300,000 dollars does not include legal fees, which are expected to be "substantial", according to Joseph P. Nye, the university's business manager. It also does not include the continuing expenses of the committees, 65,000 dollars in wages to hourly employees who were paid for the three days they could not enter the campus to work last spring, extra hours worked by teachers and administrators during the height of the crisis, and teaching and "management" time of university officials prevented from performing their regular work.

AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

The Amateur Radio Club is offering to all McGill students a telegram service, free of charge, throughout Canada, the U.S., and certain South American countries. Under special conditions the club will arrange for "long distance telephone" conversations, also free of charge. Inquiries should be made in the union, room 401, from 1-2 pm.

Last week-end operators David Weiner and Robert Blohm of the Amateur Radio Club won the annual VE/W Contest sponsored by the Montreal Amateur Radio Club to promote relations between American and Canadian amateurs. The winners contacted 810 stations during the 20 hr. period, and gained a record score of 153,090 points, beating VE2AXR's record of Nil Squared.

Biafra Rally

There will be a rally in support of Biafra in Dominion Square on Saturday at twelve noon. All are invited to show they care.

Students' Society By-Elections

Nominations are hereby called for the following two positions:

Two Council Representatives from the Faculty of Arts & Science, one of whom must be in Science.

a. The nominees should be in their final year proceeding toward a BA or BSc degree and in good academic standing.

b. Nominations for the representative must be signed by at least 25 members of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society and counter-signed by the nominee.

c. Only ASUS Students can vote for this position.

* All nominations must contain ONLY the words stated in the Students' Society Electoral By-Laws II on page 191 of the Student Handbook.

* All nominations must be handed over to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society by 4:00 p.m., Friday, Oct. 4, 1968.

* Elections will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1968.

Ruggermen face Cadets in opener

The rugger Redmen open their season against the R.M.C. Cadets Saturday morning following a costly exhibition victory over the Montreal Barbarians this past Wednesday night.

Kent Locke, the team's starting fullback, tore ligaments in his ankle in the 13-3 win, and will miss at least the first game. Locke is one of the finest players on the squad and his absence may make the difference in the encounter with R.M.C. The Cadets are not known for their prowess on the rugger field but they did upset Queen's last year and they are always in superb physical condition.

Game line-up

Redman Coach Peter Covo has not yet decided on a replacement for Locke, but his tentative line-up for the season opener finds Barry Lorton, Bob Moffat, and Mike Hall in the front row, backed up by

Peter Oliver, Russ Bingham, Jim Gilmour, John Kirtidge and Peter Ballem. Nick Paul and John Peters will be the halves with Mike Atwood, Tim Casgrain, Jay Garland and Hansel se Sousa starting at three-quarter. Either Ian MacKenzie or Barry Lorton will play fullback.

Win in sight

Peters, Casgrain and Garland all have exceptional speed but coach Covo wants to stick to the fundamentals. "It will take some time before we jell and the team we have to beat is Queen's," Covo states. "R.M.C. should be stronger than they have been in the past but even without Kent (Locke), we should beat the Cadets".

The Redmen are a veteran squad with the speed, the size, the strength, and the desire to roll over R.M.C. and perhaps even take the league championship.

Clansmen tripped 12-0

Booters bomb Mac

by JEF LAUZON

The Soccer Redmen opened and closed their exhibition series last Wednesday by routing MacDonald College 10-0 on Forbes field.

Coach Noetzel is confident that his team is physically and mentally fit for the season opener this Saturday against the University of Laval. "Every player on my team this year is National League material," stated Noetzel.

Early lead

Noetzel's confidence is well-founded after the impressive showing of his team last week against MacDonald. The candy-stripers built up a lead of 3-0 in the first twenty minutes and they never looked back.

The half ended with a 5-0 score, but it was evident that MacDonald was finished for the evening. Against a highly precisioned passing attack, the MacDonald defence capitulated. The MacDonald forwards ran well, but seemed undisciplined in their passing.

Time and time again the red and white forwards caught MacDonald's defence off-guard with their cross and block passing. The candy-stripers seemed to score almost at will, dazzling the opposing defenders, and causing the MacDonald goalkeeper to suffer severe palpitations.

Centre forward Ian Michlejohn illustrated championship form in leading the Redshirts' attack. His sparkling dashes, effective dribbling, precision passing and strong tackles singled him out as the star of the game. He notched two goals and five assists to seal MacDonald's defeat.

It is of significant interest that Brian Cleary, formerly head coach at McGill, suffered ignoble defeat at the hands of the candy-stripers. He is presently soccer coach at MacDonald.

Noetzel is looking forward to entering a team in the Quebec Provincial Invitational Indoor

Tournament next March. Last year McGill placed third in this tournament.

Noetzel's Philosophy

Noetzel feels that enthusiasm, drive and team spirit are the three most important factors on a team. The squad this year seem to possess an abundance of all three of these characteristics.

The winning record of Redman soccer has been unimpressive in past years. This has been partly due to coaching deficiencies. But a more significant factor has been the attitude of the players themselves.

A love of the game, dedication to the team effort, and an all-out drive to win have been sadly lacking. This year promises to be somewhat of an improvement. The first test of Noetzel's efforts will be in Laval on Saturday.

Indians prepared for CMR encounter

This Saturday marks the season opener for the Indian Football squad as they travel to St. Jean to take on powerful C.M.R. The Tribesmen were forced to relinquish the Junior Varsity and New Collegiate League cup they captured two years ago to C.M.R. last year.

In pre-season speculation, C.M.R. is rated the toughest team in the league again this year.

McGill coach Rumble is pleased with the arrival of some husky freshmen to bolster his offensive line. Frank Rachubenski, Vic Nikiforons, Richard Baker, Steve

Feder and Ken Ostapavitch are expected to open up holes for hard running backs like Don Jamieson, Paul St Louis and Bill Baker.

Assistant coach Willie Lambert, formerly a Redmen star, is concentrating his efforts on the flankers and quarterback Ross Dunsmore.

Defensive coach Tom Moran has developed a thorough unit with corner backers Jeff Grant and Ralph Segal and defensive backs Mike Ryan and Fred Degroff. His defensive line consists of Howard Brown, Dave Reekie and Ted Lipinski.

PHI KAPPA PI ROLLS AGAIN!

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Friday, October 4, - 1:00 p.m.

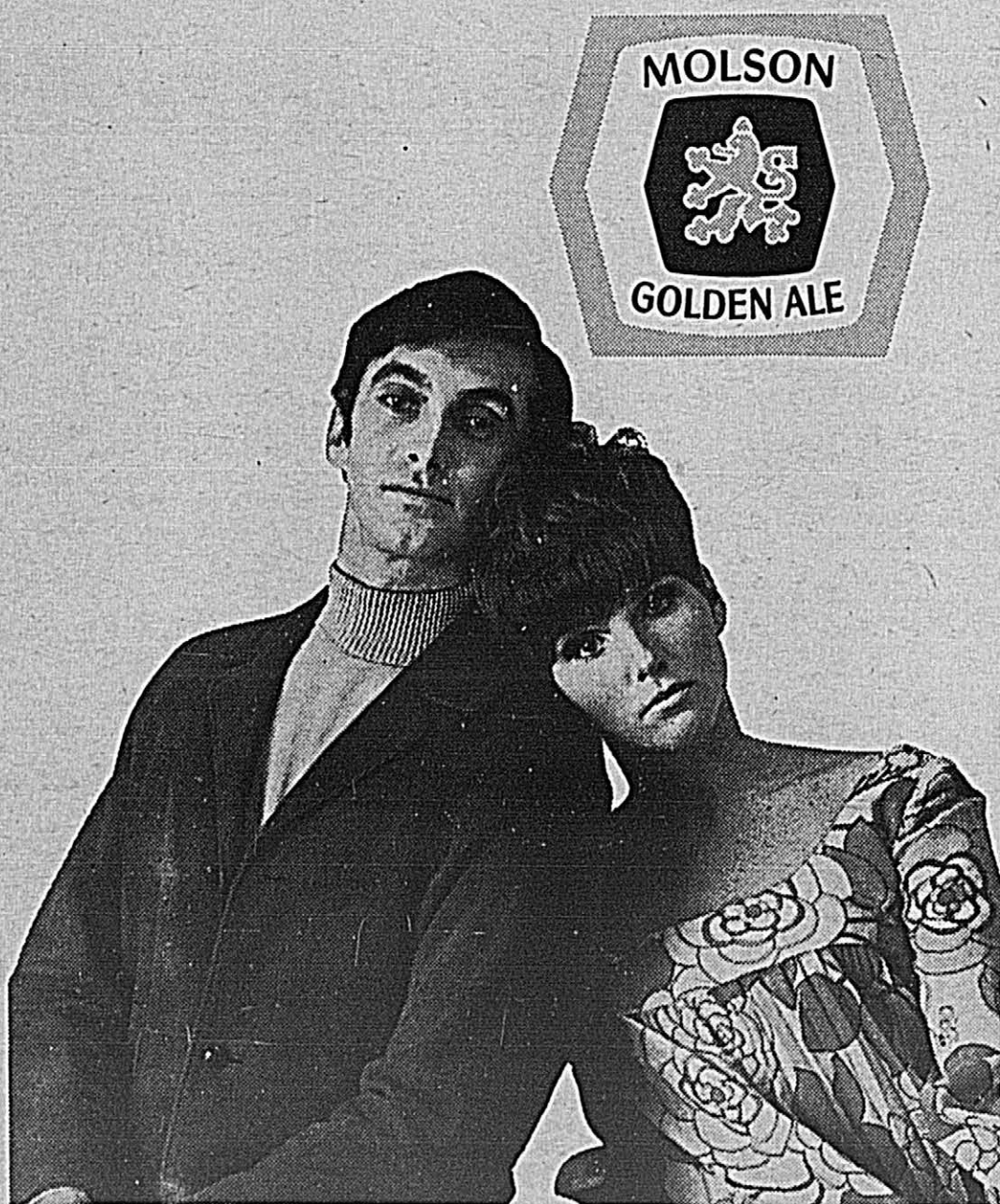
Lower Campus - Dent. I vs. Talbotians
Forbes Field - Legal Beagles vs. Mighty Mets

Monday, October 7 - 1:00 p.m.

Lower Campus - Shysters vs. Gobble Floggers
Forbes Field - Big O's vs. Neo-Asclepians
Stadium - Alphas vs. Golden Dilemma

Tuesday, October 8 - 1:00 p.m.

Lower Campus - Alesman vs. Arts I
Forbes Field - Legends vs. Mechanicals
Stadium - Grads vs. Big O's



Go for Molson Golden.
The beautiful ale with soul.



Photos by Nick Delchmann

Rumble, Bender to start

Grid Redmen ready for McMaster

by PETER JAFFE

The McMaster Marauders certainly don't take their press reviews very seriously. In solid black type all across Canada the McMaster gridders read that they were destined for the SIFL cellar — some even went so far as to predict that they wouldn't even win a football game.

The crystal balls started cracking last Saturday when The Marauders upset the Waterloo Warriors in a convincing 34-6 manner.

Last year McMaster played in the Central Canada League and won all the marbles through seven undefeated games. However in the College Bowl the Marauders dropped a thriller to Alberta's Golden Bears by the narrow margin of 10-9.

24 lettermen gone

That winning squad lost 24 players and along with it its greatest recruiting lure—a one year physical education program which had enabled them to gather in all-stars from all over the country.

Things aren't all bad for head coach Jack Kennedy as several of his dependables returned at the start of training camp. Strong armed quarterback Pete Quinlan has come back to Kennedy and will most likely start Saturday against the Redmen. Back-up man Pete Rosser is an exciting scrambling QB and will see action if Quinlan proves to be ineffective.

Speedy halfback Greg White will reappear in a maroon jersey and will be protected by the right side of last year's offensive line—end Ned Kozowyk, all-star tackle

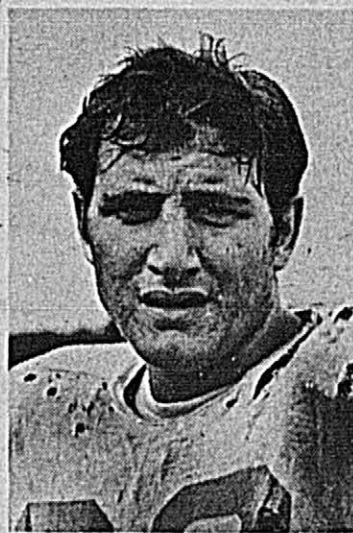


Tom Krawczyk

Tom Krawczyk, guard John Smees, and centre Bruce Fordyce.

Among the newcomers in the McMaster line up the Redmen should be most on the watch out for fullback Don Destonis. Destonis laboured for three seasons with the Red and White and is best remembered for his two yard runs. Destonis, in pursuit of a Business Administration degree at McMaster will no doubt be going all out against his former team mates.

Other new faces in the McMaster roster include guard Paul Perras from Brantford, Toronto all-star end Bob Baytor, and 200 lbs. fullback Jamie Spears from Dundas. These players along with several outstanding rookies will



Don Pestonis

be looking forward to making McMaster's debut into the SIFL a successful one.

Meanwhile back on the home front coach Tom Mooney has been busy all week trying to prepare his forces for Saturday's clash. Flanker Peter Bender and defensive half Chris Rumble will be back on the Molson Stadium turf after both were knocked out of last Saturday's contest with mild concussions. Tackle Dave Coulter who sat out the 22-3 loss to Toronto because of a knee injury is also ready for the McMaster game.

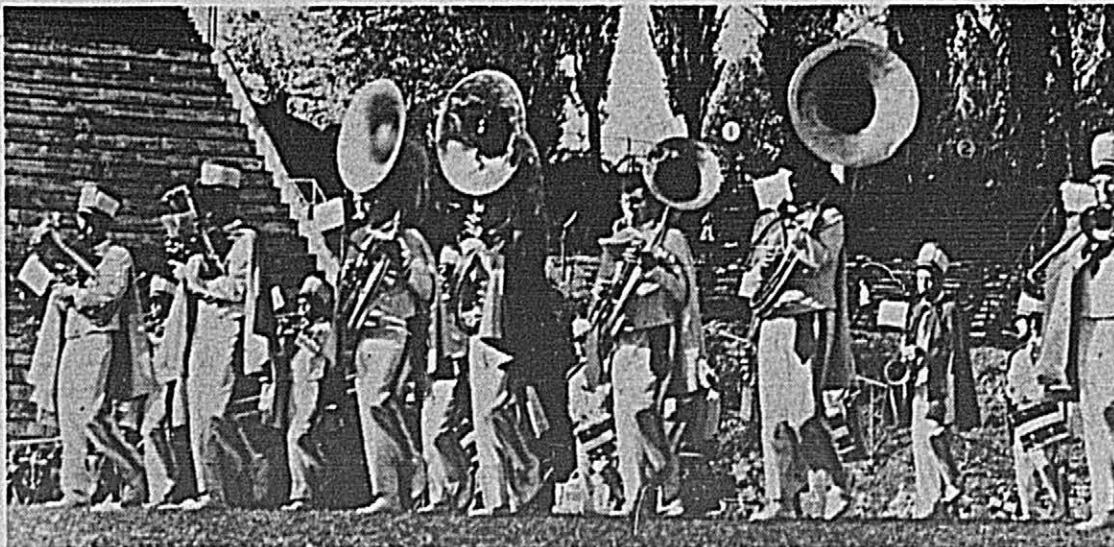
Defensive tackle Dan Dulmage will be missing again. The 6' 3", 210 lbs. Ontario product has been plagued by a knee infection. Al Woods suffered torn ligaments against Varsity and the Redmen will have to manage without him for the remainder of the season.

Aikin Starts

Slot back Sal Lovecchio's leg injury means the chance for rookie Ken Aikin to start. Aikin showed great potential with the JV Indians last fall and is highly rated by Mooney; "Ken has a lot of football savvy and he'll be given every chance to prove himself Saturday".

Mooney will start quarterback George Wall again and plans to call most of the game himself to take the pressure off his QB. Wall must direct the offensive unit to a lot more than the three point put out last week in order to contend with McMaster.

The Redmen are hungry in their quest for their third triumph in the last 19 regular season games. Game time is 2 pm and 10,000 fans are requested to fill the north side of the stadium.



RAH! RAH! Come all and watch the Redmen tooters blow. As always their stimulating performance is expected to equal that of the Red gridders in arousing emotion in the hearts of the crowd. They may be seen and heard along with the Redmen tomorrow, in Molson Stadium at 2:00 as the Mooney men host the McMaster Marauders.